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ISRAELYAN LEADS SOVIET DELEGATION AT GENEVA CONVENTIONAL ARMS TALKS

LD101612 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 10, TASS--A U.N. conference on banning or restricting the use of specific types of conventional arms opened at the Palace of Nations here today. It is to draft international agreements on such types of arms as incendiary arms (including napalm), ground mines and some systems of firearms.

The conference is attended by delegations of approximately 70 countries, including the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The USSR delegation is led by Viktor Israelyan, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

SALT II EXPLOITED TO BOOST EUROPE-DEPLOYED MISSILES

LD101635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Under Cover of the Old Myth"]

[Text] New York--The events being held in connection with the 30th anniversary of NATO are being used by the Pentagon and the bloc leadership to fan military hysteria. The other day Gen A. Haig, former commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, and former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger called for increased expenditure on the arms race. NATO Secretary General J. Luns demanded the rapid deployment in Europe of sophisticated nuclear missiles "to rebuff the threat emanating from the Soviet Union."

All these appeals and plans are closely connected with the program for stepping up the military potential of the North Atlantic bloc, adopted in May 1978 by the NATO Council session.

Both the program for stepping up military budgets and the plans for deploying new types of missiles in West Europe are being pushed through, as appears from the statements mentioned, to the accompaniment of a noisy campaign on the "Soviet military threat." Juggling figures invented in the quiet of NATO and Pentagon backrooms, the inspirers of this campaign try to prove that the correlation of forces in Europe has changed sharply against NATO in the seventies. Here the Western countries arbitrarily assign 180,000 men to the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe. In a similar way panic figures are created to prove the Soviet "tank" or "missile" threat in Europe.

The pressure which Washington is now exerting on its West European allies shows that the administration is being led by the nose by the forces which seek to use the Senate discussion of the SALT II treaty to push through "hawkish" concepts. The increase in military expenditure and the modernization of nuclear-missile weapons, including on West European territory, are presented virtually as the "price" for the votes of certain legislators in favor of ratifying the SALT II treaty. As the French newspaper LES ECHOS wrote recently, "some people in Washington believe that expenditure on strategic missiles, which totals $53 billion in the 1980 budget, could increase 50 percent in the next 5 years."

Obviously those who are making these demands would in essence like to violate the spirit of the SALT II treaty, effect a destabilization of the strategic correlation of forces between the United States and the USSR and complicate future SALT III talks. However, plans for increasing military appropriations and developing new arms systems are meeting with resistance in both the United States and West Europe from peace-loving forces which support the idea of detente in the military sphere.

CABOT LODGE, OTHER U.S. BACKERS OF SALT RATIFICATION CITED

LD100853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "U.S. Congress Has Resumed Work"]

[Text] Washington, 5 September--After a month's break the U.S. Congress is today resuming its work in the American capital. The central issue on the agenda of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, later, of the Senate as a whole will be the examination of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II).

On the eve of the new round of discussion of the treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the SALT II supporters held a press conference in the Congress at which they reported on the progress of a nationwide campaign for the treaty's ratification.

As the leadership of the Americans for SALT coalition stated, 50 major U.S. organizations numbering 39 million people warmly support the new Soviet-American treaty and intend to strive to insure that their opinion is heeded by the senators when the vote is taken.

The reasons why our coalition of religious, labor union and scientific organizations and groups of businessmen and eminent citizens is fighting in support of the treaty are obvious, stated Nancy Ramsey, executive director of Americans for SALT. SALT II strengthens U.S. security. The American people want to stop the nuclear arms race and perceive the treaty as a step forward in the process of strategic arms limitation. The treaty is the most important decision of the past decade in the foreign policy sphere.

The conference participants were addressed by the cochairman of the Americans for SALT organization, Henry Cabot Lodge, the former U.S. representative at the United Nations. He noted that Americans are faced by many vital and urgent problems at home--urban decay, inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis. But there is no issue more vitally important than the problem of averting a nuclear war, Lodge stated. That is why sensible Americans support the efforts of the two countries--the USSR and the United States--to limit strategic arms. The treaty, Lodge noted, is an important step toward stabilizing our relations with the Soviet Union in the military sphere. It will weaken the wasteful and dangerous arms race.

The participants in the press conference listened to a speech by the Vice President of the United Steelworkers of America which has a membership of almost 1.5 million. He stated that the union leadership and the rank and file warmly approve the SALT II treaty.

D. Cohen, chairman of the influential social organization Common Cause, said: SALT demonstrates that both great powers are striving to avoid a nuclear war. Speaking of the Senate hearings on SALT II he stated that Americans are now entering the most critical period of the treaty ratification process. Rejection of ratification, he warned, would interrupt the vitally important process of the talks with the Soviet Union which have taken place in the last decade. Common Cause, Cohen stated, intends to bring to the senators' notice the opinions of the Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom resolutely support the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE AND COMMENTARY ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Report on Economic Relations

LD110942 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

["For Equal Economic Relations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes: The recent 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana has demonstrated with new force the striving of young countries to work jointly for the solution of the most pressing problems of the developing world.

The attainment of economic independence remains one of the main tasks of the emergent states. That is why delegates at the conference unanimously came out against the domination of international monopolies and stated in the economic declaration the need to revise the unjust economic order established by these monopolies, to put an end to their policy of plunder.

The participants in the conference named imperialism as the main obstacle to the economic development of young states. The existing system of economic relations in the world, it was unanimously concluded by the participants in the Havana forum, does not facilitate the liquidation in these states of poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy and other social evils generated by centuries of domination and exploitation.

Representatives of a whole number of states expressed the opinion during the work of the conference (?that) the present system of international economic relations is being used by Western powers with the aim of exerting political and economic pressure on the young states. Of course, it will take time and effort for the principles proclaimed in the Havana declaration to become a practice of international economic relations. Serious struggle lies ahead against forces resisting a change of the existing economic system. There is a clear realisation of this reality by developing countries, as it was demonstrated by the Havana conference.

At present their struggle is concentrated on the abolition of protectionism in the foreign trade policy of the leading capitalist powers, on the speediest removal of restrictions imposed by capitalist powers on export from developing countries. The young states are coming out for more effective financial and technical aid, for a resolute renunciation of discrimination by the West. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries fully support the struggle of emergent countries for economic independence, for strengthening national sovereignty.

Castro Summation Speech

LD102024 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 10, TASS--Summing up the results of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, that ended here, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic Fidel Castro stated:

The most important and pressing problems of our epoch were analysed at this conference. Much more was spoken at it about problems of peace, problems of economy, about what should be the centre of our concern and our activity than at any other previous non-aligned conference.

Although our enemies predicted that the non-aligned movement will explode at the 6th conference like a grenade, considering that we represent heterogenous countries, considering the serious underwater reefs along our road, we managed to safely navigate these reefs, we studied the most difficult problems and on each of them adopted decisions on the basis of almost complete unanimity.

Proceeding from the obligations imposed on our country we will do everything in our power to fulfil the adopted decisions, to strengthen our unity because despite differences between us we managed to see for ourselves how great is the community of our interests, how many common aims we have.

This conference, Fidel Castro stressed in conclusion, ensured for our country tremendous prestige and raised immensely its authority. But we will never make use of this prestige and this authority to extract any benefits for our country. We will use them for struggle and work for the good of others.

Cuba's Malmierca Interview

LD1011157 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36 Signed to Press 30 Aug 79 pp 8-10 LD

[Interview "From Bonn's DRITTE WELT MAGAZIN" with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca: "Inspiring Force of Our Time"--date and place of interview not specified; interview forms part of feature under the rubric "Prominent Statesmen and Public Figures From Countries Participating in the Havana Conference State Their Views" and the general heading "The Nonalinement Movement Defends the Peoples' Right to Peace, Independent Development and Social Progress"]

[Text] When a group of states decided to combine as the nonalinement movement they were guided by a common unwillingness to join military blocs or tolerate the presence of foreign military bases on their territory and by a common wish to support the peoples' liberation struggle. At that time they set for the movement the following tasks: to coordinate positions to end acts of aggression against developing countries, to liquidate the colonial system and to end neocolonialism. The nonalined countries' economic demands were later added to these.

It now proves necessary in the conditions of the present international situation to continue elaborating and to deepen the criteria and principles which have existed hitherto. The nonalined movement has steadily expanded on the basis of these principles and while 25 states participated in its creation, about 100 countries will gather in Havana.

At the nonalined conference in Havana--the first in Latin America or the Caribbean--a new step will be taken toward strengthening the unity of the nonalinement movement and the movement's real principles and goals will be brought into line with the present complex international situation.

Question: Is there a danger that the unity of the nonalined movement could be jeopardized? If so, from whom will the threat emanate and whose political interest are its motivating forces?

Answer: Attempts have been made to damage the unity of the nonalined movement essentially since the nonalined countries elaborated a political platform of joint action--a platform which set out their legitimate national rights and demands and stated their support for the peoples' liberation struggle; for instance, the struggle of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people suffering under the yoke of Israeli expansionism.

The decision of the nonalined states to struggle to accomplish urgent changes and to fundamentally restructure the economic relations between capitalist and developing countries was just as significant as the elaboration of that platform. Coming up against the nonalined countries' unity of action on a whole range of political and economic issues, the imperialist powers reacted primarily with attempts to paralyze and split the nonalined movement which is an instrument for developing countries' cooperation and coordination of efforts. The imperialists began to apply pressure on the nonalined movement. If you take into account the heterogenous nature of the movement, it becomes clear why this pressure did not fail to make its mark.

The threat to the movement's unity is real in the sense that the imperialist powers, steering a course toward splitting it are constantly improving that policy. Nevertheless, we believe that the movement can maintain its unity on the basis of the decisions elaborated at the five previous conferences of nonalined heads of state and government.

Question: Can (and should) the unity of the nonalined movement be maintained, despite the existing differences? What political goals are pursued here?

Answer: The basis for maintaining the movement's unity is precisely those common elements which led to the creation of the organization. The main contradictions with the former colonial powers and neocolonialists persist for all nonalined countries, irrespective of differences in their economic and social systems. The demands advanced by the nonalined countries are basically anti-imperialist. This also constitutes the foundations of their unity. I will clarify that with an example. One of the nonalined countries' most urgent demands is that Namibia and Zimbabwe be granted independence and the system of apartheid be liquidated. Whatever maneuvers are undertaken against the nonalined countries, the movement's members continue to take a clear stand against the racist regimes. This was demonstrated yet again at the session of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo. The same could be said with regard to the Near East. Support for the Palestinian people and their right to create a sovereign state and also the demand that Israel return the occupied Arab territories are positions which the nonalined states have held for many years and which they continue to hold despite the pressure put on them.

The situation is the same in the economic sphere. All nonalined states demand the right to control their own natural resources and demand fair, equitable participation in world trade and access to sources of finance and to modern technology. It would hardly be possible to separate the movement's members on these questions. [paragraph continues]

Whatever demands the nonalined countries present, they encounter opposition from the same states. These are the allies of the Republic of South Africa--countries which help it to arm itself, invest capital in its economy, maintain financial connections with it and in fact provide it with political and moral support. They are the very same countries which help Israel and derive benefit from the current international economic order.

The movement's unity is essential to the nonalined countries in order to further strengthen their independence and sovereignty, maintain their territorial integrity and help resolve tasks of economic and social development.

PRAVDA Report on Issues

LD101509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents A. Maslennikov and A. Trepetov: "Defending Freedom and Independence"]

[Text] Havana, 5 September--The general discussion continues at the sixth conference of the nonalined countries' heads of state and government. More than 100 delegates are scheduled for speeches at the plenary sessions alone. Meanwhile, work on the texts of the final documents continues in the commissions and working groups.

Questions of activating the role of the nonalined movement in upholding the cause of peace and security, equality, freedom and the self-determination of the peoples form the focus of the discussion developing at the plenary sessions. Yugoslav President J. Broz Tito, one of the first to speak, said that the policy of nonalinement has become a real force in the struggle for international peace and stability and for the establishment of new international political and economic relations. Colonialism and racism, supported by imperialist forces, are stubbornly refusing to yield their positions. Noting that the easing of international tension corresponds to the vital interests of the nonalined countries, the Yugoslav president advocated the extension of detente to all parts of the globe, the cessation of the arms race and general and total disarmament. In this connection he welcomed the signing of SALT II. The Yugoslav president expressed concern over the situation in the Near East where the Israeli aggression and illegal occupation of Arab territories continue and the Arab people of Palestine are deprived of the opportunity to implement their legitimate rights, including the right to create an independent state. If we want to be realists, J. Broz Tito stressed, we must openly declare that the path of separate solutions cannot lead to the achievement of a just peace.

The problem of the struggle against Israeli aggression, of safeguarding the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and of the settlement of the Near East conflict were touched upon by virtually all the speakers at the conference. The first 2 days of the work demonstrated Egypt's growing isolation. The Havana forum participants describe the Camp David deal as contradictory to the interests of the just settlement of the Near East problem.

Iraqi President S. Husayn called for condemnation of the As-Sadat government for its deal with imperialism and Zionism. The Camp David separate deal, he said, is a blow to the principles on which the nonalined movement is based since it implies an attempt to interfere in another people's affairs, an attempt to decide their fate without taking account what they want. The PLO, the speaker stressed, is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and nobody has the right to hold talks behind its back.

Syrian President H. al-Asad recalled that it was decided a few years ago on Egypt's initiative to use sanctions against any Arab state which embarked on the path of separate accords detrimental to the general Arab cause. By signing the Camp David agreement, the president said, As-Sadat did precisely what the Egyptians themselves had opposed and warned against. With U.S. support Israel is torpedoing all sincere efforts to achieve a just and all-embracing peace.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat said that imperialism is continuing its policy of aggressive and provocative acts and plots in an attempt to split the nonalined movement and weaken its unity. He sharply criticized the Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded with the active participation of the United States--a deal which trampled on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It is an imperialist plot against all the Arab countries. However, the imperialist circles' attempts will fail. With the support of the world's progressive forces, including the socialist countries, the PLO leader said, the Arab people of Palestine will continue their just struggle.

(N.A. Razzak), representative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, made a statement at a press conference here condemning the separate deal concluded at Camp David.

A group of Arab countries circulated among the heads of delegations a draft resolution containing both an appeal to all states and peoples of the world to take vigorous measures to make Israel fulfill the UN resolutions on the Near East and the Palestinian problem and also a proposal to temporarily suspend Egypt from the nonalined movement. The draft resolution notes that this step is being taken in connection with the fact that by ratifying the Camp David agreements and the so-called "peace treaty" with Israel the Egyptian Government violated the principles of the nonalined movement, the resolutions of previous conferences of nonalined countries' state and government heads and UN decisions as well. The document calls for the requisite steps to be taken to convene a UN General Assembly special session on the Palestinian problem.

The important questions under discussion at the conference include the southern African peoples' struggle against racism and apartheid, the West Sahara situation, the Southeast Asia situation, problems relating to the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and the struggle for liberation from the U.S. diktat in the Western Hemisphere. These questions were covered in the speeches by N.M. Taraki, president of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mozambique President S. Machel and other discussion participants. The reactionary forces, Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley said, want us to believe that nonalinement means neutrality, but we are agreed that we must struggle against imperialism.

Oliver Tambo, representative of South Africa's African National Congress, noted the growth of the influence of the nonalined movement as evidenced by the swelling of its ranks. Tambo expressed gratitude to the socialist countries, which are giving constant support to the national liberation movements.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, called upon the conference participants to strengthen the unity of the nonalined countries in the struggle for peace and security and for social progress. We must have a clear idea who our friends are and who our enemies are.

The unity of the movement's member countries is more essential than ever before, the speaker said. As a result of the victories of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Grenada, Nicaragua and certain other countries imperialism's positions have been seriously undermined. But it is doing its utmost to retain its sway in various parts of the world.

The Ethiopian representatives stigmatized the Beijing hegemonists who are planning, together with the United States, new aggression against Vietnam. The speaker said: A government which controls the entire national territory is in power in Kampuchea. There can be no doubt that the People's Republic of Kampuchea must represent Kampuchea at the supreme forum.

The conference continues.

Further PRAVDA Reportage

LD101525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondents A. Maslennikov, A. Trepetov report: "The Peoples' Just Cause"]

[Text] Havana, 6 September--The discussions under way at the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government reaffirm that the source of the nonalined movement's strength and effectiveness lies in the defense of the just cause of peoples fighting for liberation from political, economic and social enslavement and in the ability to distinguish truth from lies and friends from enemies.

This idea was substantiated in the speech delivered by Vietnamese Primie Minister Pham Van Dong. The historic mission, basic aim and main content of the nonalined movement lie in stepping up the struggle against imperialism in all its forms and manifestations and for economic, political and cultural independence, he stated; the struggle to build a free life and establish a new, just economic order, the struggle in defense of peace and the peoples' security.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation warned against attempts to attach paramount importance in the policy of nonalinement to "equidistance" from both imperialism and socialism. This concept, he stressed, pursues the goal of depriving the nonalined movement of its anti-imperialist orientation, which is contrary to our peoples' interests.

Our movement, the Vietnamese prime minister stressed, is strong in its cohesion and unity and its close collaboration with other progressive forces. That is why the imperialists and hegemonists bend over backward in an attempt to sow discord among our countries. That is why now more than ever before we must do everything in our power to maintain and strengthen the solidarity and cohesion of the family of nonalined countries and strengthen solidarity between our movement and other fighters against imperialism, solidarity with the forces of socialism.

Dwelling on the situation in Southeast Asia, Pham Van Dong stressed that the "Kampuchean question" is being raised by the imperialists and Beijing hegemonists with the aim of complicating the situation in the Indochina Peninsula, fueling the anti-Vietnam campaign and creating turmoil within the nonalined movement. Recalling that the anti-Vietnam campaign was started by the United States and China simultaneously with the campaign against Cuba and against the nonalined movement, he expressed confidence that failure awaits the initiators of that campaign.

The atmosphere established at the Havana forum confirms the correctness of that conclusion. The anti-Cuba campaign timed to coincide with the forum has clearly diminished and is probably producing exactly the opposite results to those its organizers were counting on. Practically all speakers at plenary sessions have evaluated highly the role and policy of the island of freedom and the tremendous work done by the Cuban Government in preparation for the conference.

The discussion of the "Kampuchean question" which certain circles both outside and inside the nonalined movement were gambling on also rebounded to a significant extent against the plans of the imperialists and their accomplices. A delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, headed by its President, Heng Samrin, is here at the Cuban Government's invitation. The delegation held a press conference which was attended by more than 100 journalists. The Kampuchean representatives spoke of their people's tragedy, heroic struggle and tremendous efforts in building a new life. The government, they noted, is in full control of the situation in the country and the Pol Pot gangs have been practically destroyed.

The answer which the correspondents received to their questions rang out as weighty evidence that the People's Revolutionary Council is the sole rightful and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, while the bloody Pol Pot clique represents nobody but itself and its Beijing masters.

As announced here, the question of Kampuchea's representation at the conference will be resolved by the heads of delegations at a plenary session.

No problem arouses such serious concern among world peoples as that of universal and complete disarmament, Nur Muhammad Taraki, chairman of the Afghan Revolution Council, stated. He pointed out that the conclusion of the SALT II treaty was a success for the policy of peace and a victory for all peace-loving forces. The developing countries, he said, have inherited backwardness and poverty from colonialism. They are fully determined to fight in cooperation with genuinely peace-loving forces for their liberation from exploitation and for economic independence.

Mozambique President S. Machel described the socialist countries as the reliable bulwark of peoples fighting for liberation. He swept aside the attempts by imperialist powers to show the developing countries the path they must travel.

The results of the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the countries belonging to the movement, who adopted a decision on increasing the membership of the Coordinating Bureau to 36, were announced at the conference. African countries will have 17 seats, Asian countries--12, American countries--5 and European countries--1. The 36th seat will be occupied by representatives of Asia and Africa for 1.5 years each until the next conference. It was also reported that the ministers, together with members of the political and economic commissions, discussed the text of the concluding declaration. A special group will analyze proposed amendments with a view to incorporating them in the document.

The meetings in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries once again demonstrated the socialist states' unshakable adherence to the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union together with the other Warsaw Pact members is persistently advocating the expansion of mutual confidence-building measures in Europe and the easing of the military confrontation between the socialist and capitalist states. An important step on the path toward improving the climate in the world was the signing in Vienna of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The value of peace has never been as high as it is now when atomic and hydrogen bombs and missiles have appeared in the arsenal of means of warfare. Removing from mankind the threat of thermonuclear war is the most urgent task of the present time which the communists have set themselves. "This task is now more acute than ever," L.I. Brezhnev has observed. "Mankind had grown tired of living atop mountains of weapons, but the arms race, which is being whipped up by imperialism's aggressive circles, is increasing."

While pursuing a policy of peace, our party and the Soviet state cannot fail to reckon with the fact that forces are operating on earth which have no interest in detente. As before, imperialist reaction is setting itself the goal of mobilizing the potential at its disposal, including military potential, for a struggle against socialism and democracy. Under the smokescreen of mendacious phrases about "the Soviet military threat" the United States is improving the military bases which shackle the whole world. Preparations are now being actively conducted for the deployment of new medium-range missiles in the European NATO countries. Plans are being hatched in the Pentagon for intensifying the U.S. military presence in the regions of the Near East oil deposits. The "China card" is being used increasingly actively in the struggle against the world revolutionary process.

It would be a manifestation of carelessness not to take account of imperialist reaction's military preparations. "The lessons of World War II," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "above all teach the peoples vigilance with respect to imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The important tasks in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace are not to appease the aggressors but to expose and wreck their plans, rebuff their dangerous actions and strengthen the ranks of the anti-imperialist forces."

The postwar years have been marked by outstanding successes by the Soviet people and the working people of the socialist countries in building a new society and firmly establishing peace on earth. And so the irreparable loss inflicted by World War II on mankind and on the cause of social progress is felt all the more keenly. Therefore the fighters against the danger of war and for ending the arms race being whipped up by the Western militarists are now rallying their ranks with greater energy and persistence.

Lenin's party and the government are doing everything necessary to insure that we are not taken unawares by anything unexpected. They are paying constant attention to the further strengthening of all factors of the motherland's defense capability. In a single formation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries the mighty armed forces of the land of the soviets, who covered their combat banners with the unfading glory of victories in the battles against fascism, are vigilantly standing guard over the security of the gains of socialism and peace. Today they have at their disposal everything necessary to fulfill their lofty mission. Soviet servicemen, aware of their responsibility for the security of the motherland, are vigilantly safeguarding the creative labor of those who are building a new society and are safeguarding peace on earth, which was achieved at such a high price.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY

Tikhvinskiy Article

LD061607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Prof S. Tikhvinskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Lessons of World War II": "Failure of Imperialist Intrigues Is Inevitable"]

[Excerpts] September marks the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. Imperialism was chiefly to blame for it. The war started as the result of a sharp aggravation of interimperialist contradiction (with Germany, Italy and Japan on one side, and Britain, France and the United States on the other) brought about by the struggle for world domination and their common desire to destroy the forces of socialism. Fascist Germany and its allies were directly responsible for launching World War II. The war began within the capitalist world, between two antagonistic groupsing of imperialist powers. An objective elucidation of the history of the outbreak of World War II is of great significance since it helps all progressive forces in the world in struggling to prevent a new war and provides valuable material for exposing the imperialist states' aggressive policy and ideological sabotage.

The Soviet Union, true to the policy of strengthening peace and people's security, submitted a constructive program of struggle in the prewar years for maintaining peace and curbing the fascist aggressors. Thus, in December 1933, the all-union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee adopted a resolution on creating a collective security system in Europe which, among other things, provided for the conclusion of regional agreements with a wide circle of European states for mutual defense against aggression. The proposed collective security system was designed to be an effective means of averting war and insuring peace. It met the interests of all freedom-loving peoples threatened by fascist aggression.

However, Britain and France, which on the eve of World War II pursued a policy of noninterference in and connivance at fascist Germany's predatory plans and actions, virtually rejected the policy of collective security and collective rebuff of aggressors. They attempted to use Germany to fight against the Soviet Union, hoping thus to destroy or at least substantially to weaken the world's only socialist state [as published]. The British and French governments, with U.S. support, attempted to conspire with Hitler's Germany against the USSR and also against the states of southeast Europe. Britain's Conservative Government was particularly active here. Assessing British Government policy, I. M. Mayskiy, USSR ambassador plenipotentiary in London, informed Moscow on 8 March 1938 that "(British prime minister) Chamberlain has staked both his reputation and his cabinet on a single card--a deal with the aggressor."

By their actions the Western countries contributed to Germany's forcible annexation of Austria in March 1938. Only the Soviet Union resolutely condemned Hitler's aggression against Austria. Czechoslovakia was the next victim earmarked by Hitler's Germany. This time, too, Britain and France resorted to the so-called policy of appeasing Germany.

French archive documents which have recently become available graphically illustrate once again the Western powers' complicity with fascist aggression. Gen E. (Foshe) French military attache in Czechoslovakia, in a report to French Defense Minister Daladier on 22 September 1938 admitted that "the actions of France and Britain in Prague have aroused resolute indignation in the country, and particularly in military circles, which was heightened even more when it became known that the Czechoslovak government had received an ultimatum.... France remains the chief culprit in everybody's eyes." "We have betrayed (Czechoslovakia)," (Foshe) continued, "and the fact that we have attempted to cover up the betrayal is an aggravating circumstance."

L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at a Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting in Moscow on 27 October 1969: "In the grim days of the shameful Munich pact only the Soviet Union offered real help to Czechoslovakia. But the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie preferred national betrayal to an alliance with the land of socialism. Czechoslovakia was dismembered and occupied by the Hitlerites." The Soviet Union did not stop at mere statements. It deployed 30 infantry divisions on its western border and raced aircraft and tank units on combat alert. Obviously, at that time the real correlation of forces was not to Germany's advantage. In the military operations against Czechoslovakia Hitler's Germany planned to use 39 divisions. Czechoslovakia itself had 45 divisions. If Britain, France and Czechoslovakia had supported the USSR proposal on collectively rebuffing the aggressor, the advantage would have been manifold on the side of Germany's opponents and aggression would have been averted.

The Munich conference convening on 29 September 1938 culminated in the signing of an agreement by Britain, France, Germany and Italy which has gone down in history under the name of the Munich deal. The Munich deal virtually signalled the liquidation of Czechoslovakia as an independent and sovereign state. On 15 March 1939 Hitler occupied all of Czechoslovakia.

In a note dated 18 March 1939 the Soviet government angrily denounced the Hitlerites' unlawful act of coercion. It stated that the German government's actions "cannot fail to be recognized as arbitrary, coercive and aggressive." The Soviet Union, it went on, "cannot recognize as legal the incorporation of the Czech territory or of Slovakia either in any form whatever into the German empire."

The systematic collusion of the British and French governments, and also the U.S. Government, with fascist aggression, the British and French refusal to cooperate with the USSR, and France's violation of its alliance commitment to Czechoslovakia were bound to awaken doubts in the Soviet government as to the Western powers' readiness to act against the fascist aggressors. Nevertheless it used every opportunity for organizing a collective rebuff to the aggressors.

On 18 March 1939 the Soviet Government proposed that a conference be convened with the participation of the USSR, Britain, France, Romania, Poland and Turkey to define a position with respect to further German aggression. The British and French governments rejected the Soviet proposal. On 17 April 1939 the Soviet Union submitted a new proposal to the British and French governments--a proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual aid against the aggressor. However, British and French actions were aimed at deferring for as long as possible and then at blocking talks between the British, the French and the Soviets on concluding a treaty.

Another proof of the Western powers' unwillingness to conclude a mutual aid pact with the USSR was their attitude to the 23 July 1939 Soviet proposal to open military talks among representatives from the armed forces of the USSR, Britain and France. Their military missions sent to the talks in Moscow were led by secondary figures who were not even authorized to conduct negotiations. The British government's true intentions were confirmed by a directive received by the British mission as guidance at the talks. It noted in part that "the British government believes it is undesirable to undertake any kind of definite commitment which could tie our hands in any circumstances. Thus, it is essential to strive not to go beyond a military agreement worded in the most general way possible...."

In the summer of 1939 the British government, displaying insincerity and duplicity, embarked on organizing and holding talks with the German government behind the scenes of the talks between the British, French and Soviets. On 10 July 1939 N. Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, in talks with French Foreign Minister Bonnet bluntly advocated suspending the talks with the USSR as soon as possible, since this would supposedly secure an agreement with Hitler.

It became clear to the Soviet Government that to Britain and France the talks with the USSR were merely some kind of means for exerting pressure on Hitler's Germany so as to conclude a deal with it.

The Soviet Union was left isolated in the face of Hitler's aggression. Moreover, at the same time in the Far East, militarist Japan was embarking on vigorous aggressive actions against the Soviet Union near Lake Khasan in the summer of 1938 and against the Mongolian People's Republic, which was allied to the USSR. In the summer of 1939 the Japanese militarists began a major offensive against Mongolia in the Khalkhyn Gol region. Soviet troops, loyal to their alliance commitment, hastened to Mongolia's aid. The Japanese Kwantung army was routed. The MPRP Central Committee resolution adopted in February 1979 notes that "the 4-month war against the Japanese invaders on the Khalkhyn Gol was the socialist world's greatest clash with the aggressive forces of imperialism since the civil war in Soviet Russia."

Under those conditions, in the interests of insuring the security of its borders in the West and in the East, the Soviet government accepted Germany's proposal concerning mutual nonaggression and concluded a nonaggression treaty on 23 August 1939. The treaty made it possible to strengthen the USSR's defense capability and impeded the creation of a united anti-Soviet front of imperialist powers. Even after concluding the nonaggression treaty with Germany, the Soviet government did not abandon the idea of collective organization of security--it declared its readiness to continue talks with Britain and France to conclude a mutual aid pact. Thus, in a telegram to the British embassy in Washington on 24 August 1939 the foreign office cited a statement by the USSR people's commissariat for foreign affairs that "talks with France and Britain could be continued after some time--in a week, for example."

However, the further development of events in 1939 did not proceed in the direction of consolidating peace, and this was the Western powers' fault. Hitler came to the conclusion that it would be safer for him to begin the war to establish his world domination by defeating the group of capitalist states opposing Germany, rather than by attacking the Soviet Union. Thus, the criminal policy of Hitler's Munich "appeasers" rebounded on the Western countries themselves.

The Soviet Union's entry into World War II was the main factor which changed the war's sociopolitical substance and made it a legitimate, liberation war. The Soviet people and their glorious armed forces made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler's Germany.

The outcome of World War II is a grave warning to those who still nurture malicious plans to destroy socialism as a new society and its tremendous achievements by force of arms. Such plans are undoubtedly condemned to failure. The war plainly showed that in our time different kinds of military ventures can end badly for imperialism.

The lessons of World War II teach that war must be combated before it has even begun. This task is particularly topical at the present time, when the use of nuclear weapons could inflict colossal suffering on the peoples and jeopardize mankind's very existence.

Vasilyev, Pretrusenko Article

LD071017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[O. Vasilyev and V. Petrusenko article under the rubric "Lessons of World War II": "History does not Forgive the Accomplices of Aggression"]

[Excerpts] Mankind is currently marking the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II.

During the current anniversary the capitalist countries' "big press" and all kinds of "voices" are bending over backwards to distort and falsify the causes of the outbreak of World War II. In Britain, France, the United States and the FRG the authors of articles and broadcasts are striving to justify somehow the policy of encouraging German, Japanese and Italian expansion and urging the aggressors to make war against the USSR. In this they are not ashamed to slander Soviet foreign policy and they conceal most important facts attesting to the Soviet Union's resolute struggle for peace and collective security and against the fascist aggression.

There can be no two ways about it--it is primarily the German, Japanese and Italian imperialists who were responsible for the victims of World War II. Having established fascist terrorist dictatorships in their own countries, they launched a feverish preparation for war and openly started a struggle for world dominance. But many politicans in Britain, France and the United States also bear a responsibility for the unleashing of World War II. The ruling circles of that imperialist grouping were united in their desire to smother the new socialist social system established in the Soviet Union.

The aggressors camouflaged their predatory plans with the slogans of the "communist danger." The bourgeois press in all the capitalist states eagerly echoed them, fueling the ballyhoo about the "threat of bolshevism". History bears it out.

It is precisely this demagogy which provided and continues to provide the cover for the secret plans of the most predatory circles of monopoly capital which strives to recarve the map and achieve world hegemony.

The British, French and U.S. ruling circles wholly alined themselves with the bloc of fascist aggressors who considered the destruction of the Soviet state to be a fundamental component of their foreign policy program. The British and French imperialists sought to settle their contradictions at the Soviet Union's expense. British diplomacy acted particularly zealously in this direction.

Throughout the prewar period London played a double game. While participating for the sake of appearances in talks with the USSR, Chamberlain's assistants held secret meetings with prominent Hitlerite officials in London in the summer of 1939. During these talks the British politicians openly presented to fascist Germany plans to partition the world and create a kind of Anglo-German entente directed against the Soviet Union.

The French ruling circles also acted in concert with British diplomacy, pushing their country onto the path of collusion with the aggressor at "all costs." The U.S. administration also knew of the Hitlerites' aggressive plans. However, Washington not only did not intend to take any measures against the aggressors but encouraged the policy of reaching agreement with them pursued by ruling circles in London and Paris.

The American Chamberlainites did everything possible to prevent the creation of a front of states against the fascist aggression. Thus, for example, U.S. Ambassador in Paris William Bullitt, who did not hide his admiration for fascism, did everything possible to disrupt the talks between France and the Soviet Union. He publicly expressed the hope that Japan would seize the entire Soviet far east. Before the actual beginning of World War II U.S. Congressman Hamilton Fish, after conferences with the German and Italian leaders and on an aircraft provided him by the Nazis, made a tour of the capitals of small European states persuading their leaders to fulfill Berlin's demands. "The German demands are fair," this American legislator repeated.

The culmination of the policy of "appeasement" and inciting the aggressor to make war in the East was the disgraceful Munich deal whose initiator was British Prime Minister Chamberlain. As the West German historian (B. Tselovskiy) writes, the British and French governments were guided in their foreign policy "not by the principles of democracy and law but by anti-Sovietism."

It was precisely this shortsighted and narrowminded policy of the British and French governments which was in essence a betrayal of those countries' national interests. It led to the rout of the British and French armies in the summer of 1940, the capitulation of France and the enslavement of many countries of Europe. It is precisely this which is one of history's lessons which the initiators of various anti-Soviet combinations should not forget even today.

However, the "spirit of Munich" is alive to this day in the capitals of some capitalist states. There, as before, every possible kind of alliance aimed against the Soviet Union and its socialist friends is planned and undertaken. Many pages of recent history are indicative of this viewpoint. For example, the chain of events that dragged West Germany into NATO. The politicians on the Thames and the Potomac who were unable to convince the other West European capitals of the need to sharply expand NATO's military contingents decided to do this in the fifties through the Bundeswehr. A chauvinist revanchist campaign was utilized to intensify its quantitative and qualitative growth. The heirs of the Chamberlains of the thirties--Western politicians--gambled on the Bundeswehr generals for the sake of creating a mighty NATO potential directed against the socialist countries.

Through the efforts of John Foster Dulles, who was at the helm of U.S. foreign policy, the aggressive SEATO and CENTO blocs were created which were designed to combat the socialist countries and national liberation movements in Asia. But they were unable to reverse history. Their fate--inglorious collapse in the seventies--confirms the correctness of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's description of formations of this kind. "The past history of interstate relations shows a great number of alliances which failed to withstand the test of time and disintegrated. In essence, these were deals by the exploiter classes born out of particular political situations of particular transient interests."

At the present time, deprived of the two pro-imperialist blocs in the regions of Southeast Asia and the Near East, certain Western politicians are turning their gaze to the Chinese leadership in the hope of pulling chestnuts out of the fire with its help. It is not difficult to see what they are basing their expectations on. Herman Kahn, the famous American futurologist and director of the Hudson Institute, in a recent issue of U.S. NEWS and WORLD REPORT unequivocally advises Beijing and Washington to embark on a rapprochement against the Soviet Union. Already officials of the Washington administration and in their wake the British heirs of Chamberlain are in practice making pilgrimages to China, sounding out the possibilities of the most diverse combinations and variations on both a global and regional scale.

The cajoling of the Chinese rulers by the West promotes to a considerable degree the increase of Beijing's keen predatory appetites which manifested themselves with particular force in the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. China is building up pressure on many Asian countries, using as a pretext the "problem" of the Huaqiao living in them. The familiar signs of the initial stages of aggression. On a similar pretext the Hitlerite reich unceremoniously interfered in the affairs of other countries of Europe.

Even among bourgeois historians it is difficult now to find anyone who would venture to justify the American, British, and French financial and industrial circles which made possible the rearmament of Germany in the thirties. In those years one of the arguments in favor of this was the "innocent" word--"profit." Now British, American, French, Belgian and Japanese arms traders state with an innocent expression that they merely sell their goods to those who pay. However, the sale of modern arms is not merely a pure business deal but a question of politics.

The world today, of course, is not like it was 40 years ago. Alongside the Soviet Union stand the fraternal socialist countries which are supported in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament by national liberation movements, the working class in the capitalist countries and all the peace-loving forces of our planet. But it is precisely the striking changes which have occurred in the world and primarily the European continent in the past four decades which have insured the fundamental gain of the peoples--peace, upon which no one is allowed to encroach.

Yepishev Article

LD071109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Lessons of History Which Call for Vigilance"]

[Text] The first day of September 1939 has gone down as a black date in the consciousness of millions of people of the whole world. On that day aggressive forces of imperialism plunged mankind into World War II, the most deadly and destructive of wars that history has ever known. The fiery whirlwind of war swept over vast expanses of Europe, Asia and Africa, enveloping 61 states and more than 80 percent of the world's population.

The 40th anniversary of the start of World War II is not simply a date which reminds us of the grim ordeals and privations which befell the peoples. For all who hold freedom and social progress dear, it serves as an occasion for raising questions as to who was responsible for the death of 50 million people who were carried off by a bloody drama which lasted 6 years. What sinister forces wound up the spring of the fascist aggression? How can the threat to mankind of a new world war be warded off and the predatory aspirations of the reactionary circles of imperialist states suppressed? Marxist-Leninists have given a precise answer to these questions. However, the logic of the class antagonism in the world arena between capitalism and socialism is such that one has to hark back to the past again and again. This is essential in order to make out more clearly the contradictory development trends of the contemporary international situation and to draw correct conclusions for strengthening the security of democracy and socialism.

Through the prism of time which separates us from the days, 40 years ago, when the guns began sounding in Europe, the roots of the imperialist aggression are more clearly visible. Over the years that have elapsed since the routing of fascism the secrecy in which, to use V. I. Lenin's words, "war was born" has been revealed. However much bourgeois falsifiers may distort the causes of World War II, they will not succeed in concealing the fact that the real culprit of the misfortunes which the peoples had to endure was imperialism and its strike force--Hitlerite Germany.

Wars are a historical and class phenomenon. They are the consequence of profound social processes which run their course within an antagonistic society. Their source lies in the exploiter system itself, which is based on private ownership and the oppression of working people. World War II is no exception in this respect. It was not the result of any "improvisation" or "impulsive decisions" by statesmen about which bourgeois historians are fond of talking.

The imperialists made long and careful preparations for World War II and it broke out as a result of the exacerbation of the very profound antagonisms within the capitalist system. Under the new historical conditions engendered by the Great October Socialist Revolution and the existence of the Soviet state, the contradictions between the capitalist powers were, understandably, no longer the sole factor of world politics. They developed while interacting with the fundamental contradiction of the contemporary epoch--the contradiction between the two opposed social systems: capitalism and socialism.

In the competitive struggle for world domination the imperialist predators were prepared to devour one another. But they found a common language in their fierce hatred for socialism and for history's first state of workers and peasants. Anti-Sovietism became the common ground for cooperation between Anglo-American and German imperialism. The forces of the old world could not reconcile themselves to the fact that in the period of less than a quarter of a century which had elapsed since the victory of Great October, the USSR had been transformed into an advanced industrial power with a developed socialist agriculture. The exploiters in our country had been eliminated and what were left were the friendly classes of workers and peasants and also the people's intelligentsia which was closely linked with them. Friendship and fraternal cooperation between the socialist nations was developing and growing stronger and society's sociopolitical and ideological unity had become firmly established. With each passing year the influence of the new social system in the world increased and this intensified imperialism's hatred and class malice.

When launching their preparations for war each of the groupings of imperialist powers directed their main efforts toward resolving their contradictions at the Soviet Union's expense. Encouraging the aggressor, the ruling circles of the West European states urged the Hitlerites by every means against the East. It was for the sake of this that the Munich deal was sealed by the then rulers of Britain and France with fascist Germany, which enabled Hitler to enslave Czechoslovakia. It was for this that the Western powers betrayed Poland the following year and created the opportunity for its seizure by fascist Germany. The same purposes were served by the vast loans granted to Hitler's Germany by the Western powers--loans which, acting like a raising agent, boosted the military-economic potential of the fascist Reich.

The fact that fascism was threatening the world was obvious and it needed no special proof to realize this. However, failing to face real facts, the creators of the Munich policy stubbornly continued their course of encouraging the aggressor. Incidentally, some people in the West today would like to depict the policy of "appeasement of Hitler's Germany" as a contemporary version of "detente for the sake of preserving peace." In the same way the hackneyed anticommunist thesis about the USSR's "shared guilt" in the emergence of the prewar political crisis is bandied about.

Similar parallels between detente today and the encouragement of Hitlerite aggression are being drawn by certain bourgeois figures for quite definite political purposes. With the aid of these parallels, these present-day anti-Soviets are trying to "substantiate" the "preventive war" legend--once put into circulation by the Hitlerites themselves--according to which fascist Germany was allegedly forced to defend itself and other countries of Western Europe from the threat of an attack by the Soviet Union.

However, historical truth is stronger than bourgeois interpretations of the mechanism of the preparation and unleashing of World War II. It gives no one the right to slander the peace-asserting mission of socialism. Since the time of the October Revolution the Soviet Union has firmly and consistently pursued and continues to pursue a policy of peace. In the prewar years it did everything in its power to prevent the work conflagration and to place in the path of the aggressor a reliable system of collective security. The Soviet Government, as is known, began talks with the governments of Britain and France, hoping to create by joint efforts a barrier to fascist aggression.

Unfortunately the efforts of our country in the struggle for peace at that time met with no support. British and French military delegations came to talks without having any positive proposals for nipping fascist Germany's aggression in the bud. They were, in fact, not even authorized to conduct negotiations and conclude any agreement with the Soviet Union. Moreover, having freed Hitler's hands, the Munich politicians wanted to draw the Soviet Union into a war with Germany and Japan and themselves to remain on the sidelines. At the same time the Soviet military delegation presented a specific plan whose implementation would undoubtedly have been able to prevent the attack against Poland by fascist Germany and to block the path to war altogether.

In the difficult situation when a real threat of war hung over the land of the soviets, our party and the Soviet Government took the necessary steps to put off as long as possible the imperialists' attack and to thwart their schemes. The interests of international socialism and of the working people of all countries also required the preservation of the first, and at that time the world's only, socialist state. The Soviet Union, having encountered the Western powers' sabotage of its efforts to prevent Hitlerite aggression, was forced to conclude a nonaggression pact with fascist Germany. This far-sighted step by the Communist Party and Soviet Government proved fully justified. It made it possible to put off for a time the threat from the west and to win almost 2 years for the strengthening of our defense. The conclusion of the neutrality pact with Japan promoted the strengthening of our eastern borders.

All these were not some sort of secret pacts but treaties which were openly mentioned. Nevertheless even now, especially in connection with the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II, there are figures to be found in the West who are not adverse to calling into question the true aims of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact and to using "historical argumentation" to whip up an atmosphere of fear and suspicion in relations between states.

Every commonsense person today must realize what the hypocritical expatiations of certain statesmen of a number of Western countries on the eve of the last war led to. The Munich policy of encouraging the aggressor turned into a fierce and bloody battle. The states of Western Europe fell one after another under the blows of the perfidious enemy. As a result of defeats inflicted by the Hitlerites, the ruling circles of the Western countries then had to think not so much about the implementation of their own imperialist schemes as about the preservation of their national existence. The peoples demanded that their governments intensify the antifascist struggle.

After Hitlerite Germany's treacherous attack against our country the Soviet people entered into battle against fascism, which radically altered the nature and prospects of World War II. The complex process of turning that war into a just and liberatory war was completed. For a long time the Soviet Army and Navy fought virtually singlehanded against the chief forces of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht. Only with the opening of the second front in Europe were active combat operations launched by the armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition states--the United States, Great Britain and France.

The People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia fought courageously against the fascist occupiers right from the first days of the war. Side by side with Soviet servicemen the fighters of the Polish Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and, at the end of the war, Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian units operated successfully. The peoples and armies of many countries participated in the fierce battle against fascism. But the main events unfolded on the Soviet-German front. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the fascist invasion became the chief and decisive part of World War II.

The Soviet people, who bore the brunt of the battle against fascism, well remember the grim ordeals of 1941 when the treacherous foe intruded upon our land. The glorious feats of the Soviet Army at the battles near Moscow and on the Volga, on the Kursk bulge, on the Dnepr and when storming Berlin will live on down the ages. The light of our people's great victory in the Great Patriotic War will never fade.

The last war convincingly confirmed the communists' conclusion that any attempt to direct aggression against socialism is doomed to failure. Unfortunately some people in the West have not come to terms with the lessons of history. Under cover of demagogic statements about the "Soviet military threat" the opponents of detente are seeking to wreck the socialist states' initiatives aimed at the peaceful settlement of disputed international problems. Speculation on anti-Sovietism, which played a sinister role in the preparation and unleashing of World War II, now also serves as the platform on which the interests of imperialist reaction and the Beijing hegemonists converge. Certain high-ranking figures in both the Western states and China, ignoring historical experience, are literally egging each other on against a third country, at times using the phraseology of the routed Hitlerites.

Militarists would like to divert the attention of the world public away from their own military preparations. Making use of the superficially similar military-technical characteristics of the armies of the socialist and capitalist states, they are resorting to the method of "equating" them. On this shaky foundation they are attempting to "substantiate" the conclusion that the same characteristics are allegedly inherent in all armies to an equal degree, including aggressiveness. As for the sociopolitical nature of armed forces and the historical facts which confirm their true purpose, they prefer to remain silent about this. The fact is, the truthful popularization of history does not enter into the plans of the bourgeois propagandists because this overturns their fabricated myths about the "Soviet military threat."

Now that 40 years have elapsed since the start of World War II, I should like to remind those political and military figures in the West and Beijing who continually shout about the "Soviet military threat" that, to say the least, they are not displaying any originality. In the thirties the notorious bugbear of the "communist peril" also served as a kind of ideological camouflage for the preparation of aggression against history's first socialist state. Where this led and how it ended is well known. I should merely like to observe that the lessons of history cannot be ignored.

The correlation of forces in the international arena today is not what it was on the eve of World War II which imperialist reaction succeeded in unleashing. In the rapid and contradictory development of the present time the leading trend--the growth of socialism's might--can be seen increasingly clearly. The enhancement of the new system's influence on the solution of fundamental problems of our epoch is strengthening the confidence of millions of people in the real possibility of insuring lasting peace and excluding war from the life of human society.

Our party and the Soviet state, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, are continuing an active peace offensive. Together with the fraternal socialist states, the land of the soviets is keeping a firm grasp of the initiative in posing and solving questions of preventing a new world war and exposing the forces which are attempting to exacerbate the situation in the world.

ACTIVITIES, CLOSING OF MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR REPORTED

Brezhnev Greetings

LD101335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants and guests of the Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair: I wholeheartedly greet the participants and guests of the Second International Book Exhibition and Fair.

The book has a tremendous influence on the minds and hearts of millions of peoples. It is necessary that it should actively serve the cause of peace, progress, spiritual enrichment and drawing peoples closer.

Books are loved and valued in the USSR. The Communist Party and the Soviet state true to Lenin's behests are doing everything in their power to bring the intellectual values accumulated by mankind within the reach of broad masses of the working people. Socio-political books, belles-lettres, books on science and technology, children's and other books are issued in a huge number of copies.

The USSR holds one of the leading places in the world in the publication of books in translation. In consistently implementing the Helsinki accords, the Soviet Union has increased one and a half fold in recent years the printing of books in translation from foreign languages.

The International Book Exhibition and Fair in Moscow is assuming a traditional character. Its noble watchword "books at the service of peace and progress" has met with broad positive response among the international public, among publishers and distributors of literature from various countries of the world.

I express confidence that the Second International Book Exhibition and Fair in Moscow will be a new considerable contribution to a further improvement of book exchanges, and will contribute towards cultural cooperation and a strengthening of good-neighbourliness among nations.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Report of Lively Interest

LD101254 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--The business rhythm of the Moscow International book fair increases with every passing day. Negotiations are in progress and commercial deals are being concluded near the book stands featuring books put out by two thousand publishing and trading firms from 75 countries. Thus as of today the Soviet copyright agency alone has concluded about 1,500 agreements on the publication of Soviet books abroad and of foreign ones in the USSR. Among the agency's partners are such well-known firms as the MacMillan Inc (USA) and the Pergamon Press (Britain).

The West's publishers show a great interest in contemporary Soviet fiction. They signed particularly many contracts for the books by Konstantion Simonov, Valentin Rasputin, Vasiliy Shukshin, and Fedor Abramov. The rights for the publication of works by these authors has been acquired, for example, by firms of the USA, Finland, Greece, and the FRG.

Soviet publishers, for their part, concluded agreements for the publication of books by authors of socialist countries as well as of France, Sweden, the FRG, Italy, and other countries. Western publishers at this fair have displayed a lively interest in the books put out by the publishing houses of Soviet Union republics. Thus, Austrian firms signed an agreement of cooperation with the publishers of Estonia, Japanese firms--with the publishers of Belorussia, and the USA--with the publishers of Uzbekistan and Lithuania.

One of the leaders of the National Institute of the Spanish Book, Fernando Pasos, told a TASS correspondent: "We arrived in Moscow with the intention to widen cooperation. This will serve to further strengthen cultural contracts between our countries. We are very much satisfied with the results of the first Moscow fair. Over the two years that have passed since, the number of agreements with the publishers of the USSR in the field of exchange of books and periodicals has grown five-fold. We hope that this fair will be useful for the book publishers of Spain. The fair is notable for good organization. We have all the necessary conditions for fruitful work."

Closing of Fair

LD102317 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--The international book fair in Moscow made a considerable contribution to the further development of book exchanges and to expanding cooperation between publishers of different countries. This was said at a press conference devoted to the second Moscow book fair which closed here today. 2,290 publishing, trading and copyright organisations from 75 countries took part in the fair. On display were 150,000 different publications.

Soviet publishers signed over 1,800 agreements for the publication of Soviet books abroad and of foreign books in the Soviet Union. This compares with 1,200 agreements signed at the previous fair in 1977. Several hundred contracts were signed by foreign firms between themselves.

Foreign publishers showed special interest in the works of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, fundamental works by Soviet sociologists, children's and educational literature and publications devoted to Olympics-80.

Soviet publishers signed the biggest agreements with organizations of socialist countries as well as firms of Britain, India, Mexico, the USA, the FRG, France, Australia. They bought up the entire book exposition of the Association of American Publishers titled "America as Seen by Americans." Apart from this agreement U.S. firms received orders for 500 book titles and British firms got orders for 136 book titles.

In the opinion of participants in the fair the talks and discussions were constructive and businesslike. Thus the head of the Italian firm Espolito, Francesco Exposito, said: It may seem that this exhibition has been in existence for many years. So efficiently it is organised and all conditions have been created for fruitful work. In the first two days of the fair some publishers spoke of allegedly complicated conditions for work at the fair. I personally do not share their opinion. Everybody here received such attention which is not to be found at other book fairs.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALIST SEMINAR CLOSES IN TASHKENT

LD081242 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 8, TASS--The participants in the international seminar of journalists that closed in Tashkent had received with prolonged applause the message of greetings to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev. The message expresses their sincere appreciation for the opportunity of holding this extremely useful forum and for high evaluation of the role played by journalists in the life of humanity and in asserting the ideals of peace, justice and progress.

The participants in the Tashkent forum marked festively the international day of solidarity of journalists. In the address to all journalists of the world they expressed warm solidarity with all progressive representatives of the press who are subjected to persecution and reprisals for their selfless struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, fascism.

The final statement adopted by the Tashkent meeting emphasizes the vital role of the mass media in the life of society. The main objective of the press is to serve the goals and causes of the international community, above all the preservation of peace and security, the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples, the struggle against propaganda of war, arms race, neocolonialism. The participants in the seminar stressed that the signing of the SALT II treaty was an important step toward the strengthening of detente, calling for active promotion of this cause by the mass media.

The journalists who gathered in Tashkent expressed their strong support to the striving of developing countries for the establishment of a new international order in the sphere of information, stressing that it must be based on a just and democratic foundation, on the principles of respect of national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of other states.

The experience of the socialist countries was shown that radical social and economic transformations are necessary in order to enable the press, radio and television to serve the interests of the whole nation.

Touching upon the important role of the press in national development, the participants in the seminar stressed that infringement on the rights of the developing countries in the sphere of information is impermissible and called for the defence of their national sovereignty from encroachments of transnational corporations.

In the opinion of the forum, the training of journalists should cover social involvement and responsibility for their activities to society.

The participants in the forum assessed the widening of regional and international cooperation as an important step along the road of creating national information systems in developing countries.

The seminar highly assessed the efforts of the United Nations and its specialized bodies aimed at enhancing the responsibility of the mass media to their nation and international community at large.

Greetings to Brezhnev

LD081243 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 8, TASS--The participants in the international seminar of journalists, which ended in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, today adopted a message of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev. In the message they expressed gratitude for the opportunity given to them to hold this useful forum, and for the high evaluation of the role played by journalists in the life of humanity and in asserting the ideals of peace, justice and progress.

Here in hospitable Uzbekistan we have seen for ourselves the prodigious achievements made by the Soviet people in the field of social progress and in particular, in developing the mass communication media, the message says. The constructive work of the seminar will doubtless contribute to the solution of such vital problems of world journalism as creating and consolidating national information media in developing countries and in restructuring international relations in the field of information on a just basis.

Any discussion of this problem will henceforth retain the spirit of Tashkent--a spirit of international solidarity among journalists in the fight for peace, progress and mutual understanding, the participants in the seminar write.

Greetings to Journalists

LD081244 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

["To All Journalists of the World"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent, September 8, TASS--The following message was issued here: "On the eve of the international day of solidarity of journalists, the participants in the international seminar of journalists in Tashkent send you fraternal greetings and congratulations.

As we discuss the vital problems of modern journalism we first of all express our heartfelt solidarity with all democratic journalists persecuted and repressed for their dedication to the fight against racism, apartheid, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, and all other forms of reaction. We express solidarity with the fight of our colleagues for national liberation and independence of their countries, for creating and strengthening their own information media and training competent national media personnel, and for complete and final liberation from imperialist domination.

We are convinced that solution of the vital problems of developing countries will contribute importantly to progressive and democratic development of world journalism, whose role in securing lasting peace is hard to exaggerate.

Success and happiness to you, friends, in your noble work that is so badly needed by all people."

Statement Issued

LD092150 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

["Statement by International Seminar of Journalists and Mass Media Experts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent, September 8, TASS--The participants in the international seminar of journalists that closed here today, adopted the following statement:

The journalists and mass media experts from 46 countries of Asia and Africa, Europe and Americas, including the president of the International Organization of Journalists, the chairman of the pool of non-aligned news agencies and the president of the International Association for Mass Communication Research, gathered in Tashkent on 3-8 September 1979, expressed their appreciation to the initiative of the USSR Commission for UNESCO and the Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan of organizing this seminar at a time of important international developments. The seminar was considered a success due to generous hospitality of the Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan where the achievements in creating and developing a national mass media system serve as a good example for others. The success of the seminar was also due to the support of UNESCO and the personal contribution by its Director-General Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

The importance of the seminar was highlighted by a special message from Mr. Brezhnev, which was read by Mr. Sharif Rashidov; alternate member of the CC CPSU Politburo and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan who delivered the opening report of the seminar on the mass media in the struggle for peace and social progress. The message as well as the speech were received with appreciation by the participants. They provided a valuable framework for the constructive work of the seminar.

The seminar sent a message to Mr. Brezhnev thanking him for his warm words and his evaluation of the role played by journalists in the life of humanity and in asserting the ideals of peace, justice and progress. The seminar also addressed a cable of salutation to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries held in Havana at the same time, stressing the importance of right in the field of information for peace and progress of peoples, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and militarism, and wishing an approval in Havana of a firm and united statement on cooperation in the field of communication.

The seminar clearly voiced the following overall observations concerning the field of information.

1. The participants expressed their agreement about the vital role of communication in the internal life of every society, stressing especially the significance of the mass media as an instrument for achieving economic and social progress. It was their conviction that economic and political independence cannot be complete without independence of the communication and information field as well.

2. The participants recognized that revolutionary changes in the international life over the last few decades also apply to the sphere of information and communication. This sphere is governed by the same norms and principles of international law that are valid for other fields. Its main objective is to serve the goals and causes set forth by the international community, above all the preservation of peace and security, preserving cultural identity and at the same time strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples, promotion of human rights as well as the struggle against propaganda of war, arms race, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid--thus improving the moral and political climate of the world. To this end, the participants confirmed their support to the mass media declaration of UNESCO adopted by the general conference in 1978 and urged its full implementation by all states, mass media and professional organizations.

The participants also welcomed the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1978, and urged the UN to work out proper steps for its implementation.

3. The participants voiced their awareness that new efforts are needed to stimulate the process of making the sphere of information more compatible with the just social and economic requirements and needs of the countries, and to eliminate all kinds of colonialism and usurped privileges still existing in the field of information. They expressed their strong support to the establishment of a new international information order aimed at the decolonization and democratization of this field in terms of both contents and distribution of messages.

In the view of the participants, this new order, understood as an integral part of the new international economic order, should be based on the generally recognized principles of international law, in particular in respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of other states. Nationally this new order requires democratic social structures on the basis of which an independent and endogenous national system of information and communication may be built, thus enabling them an effective participation in the international exchange of information as full-fledged members of the international community.

The experience of the socialist countries has shown that social revolution and national liberation involved a radical restructuring of the entire national information system in order to enable the press, radio and television to serve the interests of the whole nation.

4. While deeply committed to the struggle for political, economic and social freedom of all peoples, the participants reaffirmed that freedom of information goes with social responsibility and respect for freedom of others; otherwise it is not true freedom but licence and abuse. They also recognized that "free flow of information" is a commercial concept serving the interests of transnational corporations, especially with the development of the new communication technologies such as satellite telecommunication and computer systems. Thus it should be replaced by a concept ensuring the interest of all countries in a more just and democratic way.

5. The participants expressed their solidarity with all the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation and sovereignty, for eradicating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa, Arab world, Asia and America. In particular, the participants expressed their solidarity with the journalists and other workers of the mass media taking part in this struggle.

2.

Concerning the role of communication in national development the seminar stressed the following points:

6. It was recognized that proper national communication systems can only be established on the basis of indigenous social needs and effort of the people. This genuine national export can and should be supported, where necessary, by outside assistance on bilateral and multilateral basis. Such assistance should promote indigenous participation of the receiving country in the production and distribution of messages and should not increase foreign penetration to that country.

This multilateral assistance, designed for the implementation of national communications policies, in planning, organization, training of personnel and technical equipment should to the greatest possible extent be channeled through UNESCO.

Financial and technical offers made to the developing countries in the name of the new international information order should be carefully and critically examined, so as not to make those countries renounce their national sovereignty.

7. The participants also observed that in order to prevent undermining of national decision-making in the field of information by transnational corporations and to protect national sovereignty, critical evaluation of the new technologies and international agreements regulating satellite telecommunications and computer operations is needed.

8. As a practical step towards independence of information of the developing countries the participants confirmed their support to regional pools, agencies and other media organizations allowing them to combine their national intellectual and financial resources for serving their societies in a more economic way according to regional goals, needs and priorities. In this context the positive role played by the non-aligned news pool in the dissemination of more comprehensive and objective information about the situation on and the problems of the non-aligned nations was stressed.

9. The participants were convinced that the training of journalists and other mass media workers should not be limited to the professional skills in a narrow sense but should also cover social involvement and responsibility for their (?activities) to the society and international community at large. It was also stressed that training of journalists should adequately reflect the social needs and aspirations of the people by raising news value standards instead of perpetuating the commercial tradition of sensationalism, disinformation and other forms of distortion.

3.

Concerning the role of communication in international relations the seminar stressed the following points:

10. The participants expressed their accord with the appeal of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, calling for a bigger contribution of the mass media for mobilizing public opinion in favour of disarmament and of ending the arms race, as well as with the UNESCO resolution on generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament. In this context, the recent signing of the SALT II treaty was considered an important step towards the strengthening of detente calling for active promotion of this cause by the mass media.

In this context, the seminar made note of the fact that even a modest reduction of military expenditures in a world scale would make available financial resources which could be used for an extensive development of national as well as international systems of communication.

11. The participants stressed the need to elaborate an international code of ethics and conduct so as to foster socially responsible journalism and to make the mass media more clearly accountable to the international community.

Such a code should contain professional principles shared in different parts of the world and should be based on the standards laid down by relevant instruments of international law and especially by the UNESCO mass media declaration and by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The seminar welcomed the proposal to elaborate such a code through the collaboration between international and regional organizations of journalists. In this connection a proposal was made to create a representative professional body, a "world press institute" charged with the task of evolving the code in question, monitoring its implementation and generally functioning as a platform for raising the standards of international journalism.

12. The seminar welcomed the increasing attention given to problems of communication by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and in particular their role in promoting a new international information order. In this context, the seminar noted the forthcoming world radio administrative conference of the international telecommunication union as well as the meetings to be organized by UNESCO on the financing of national communication systems.

The participants expressed their support to UNESCO in rebuffing the pressures mobilized against it by reactionary forces and their mass media lobbies. The seminar demonstrated a broad-based professional willingness to collaborate with UNESCO in particular in the following directions:

Elaboration of news value criteria for adequate covering of international affairs.

Implementation of the mass media declaration in the curricula of journalism training programmes.

Collaboration with the international and regional organizations of journalists in their efforts to promote professional standards and in thecreation of a "world press institute".

Promotion of research into journalism and other aspects of information and communication activities in close collaboration with the International Association of Mass Communication Research (AIERI).

Organization of regional conferences on communications policies in Africa, Arab world and Europe, following the good example provided by those already organized in Latin America and Asia.

We, who represent the progressive and democratic media of 46 countries, are resolved to dedicate all our knowledge and skill, and our difficult but noble work to the promotion of peace and progress, and the happiness and prosperity of all nations.

'PRINCIPLED' BLOC STANCE AT VIENNA SCIENCE CONFERENCE PRAISED

LD061327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Igor Melnikov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "In the Interests of All Mankind"]

[Text] Vienna--The UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in which more than 4,000 delegates representing almost every state on earth and dozens of international organizations took part, has been held in Vienna.

The mere fact of holding such a conference shows how convinced the world public is of the effectiveness of the detente policy and how confident it is that cooperation is effective in resolving global problems of importance to all mankind.

The action program adopted at the conference supports efforts aimed at further deepening detente and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among states and at halting the arms race and condemns discriminatory barriers put in the way of cooperation and the multinational corporations' self-interested practices.

It must be said that the Vienna conference came up against the maneuvers of imperialist circles not averse to trying to shift onto others' shoulders the burden of material responsibility for the bitter fruits of their colonial rule and of the exploitation of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Many delegates sounded a note of stern condemnation over the fact that not only had colonialism and imperialism plundered the developing countries in the past but that even now they were putting obstacles in the way of their industrialization, siphoning off their manpower and organizing a "brain drain."

The stance adopted at the conference by the delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is characterized by consistency and principledness. Their joint statement stressing that general and complete disarmament would be of great significance for science and technology's further development and for the successful resolution of global problems elicited a great response. As for the forms of developing international scientific and technical cooperation, it is not a question of creating new UN agencies but of making purposeful and efficient use of those already existing.

Great importance was shown at the conference in the experience of scientific and technical cooperation accumulated within the CEMA framework, which bears witness to the fact that the socialist planned system creates a firm basis for cooperation founded on the proven strategy of scientific, technical and socioeconomic development.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH, STUDENT FORUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD092244 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--The International Forum of Youth and Students opened today in Moscow. It is held in the framework of the world conference "For a Peaceful and Secure Future for All Children."

President of the conference Frieda Brown welcomed youths and girls who gathered for the forum. Frieda Brown emphasised the great role of youth in solving problems of protection of children. She pointed out that there has been in recent years an increased participation of youth in all progressive movements nationally and internationally. Present at this youth forum are representatives of practically all international regional and national youth and children's organisations.

Soviet youth, solidarises with the struggle for national liberation and social progress, against all forms of oppression and discrimination, for a happy future and present of all children, said First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union Boris Pastukhov.

Leninist attitude to children has become the cornerstone of the social policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Pastukhov said. The Soviet people are bringing up their children and youth as confirmed internationalists. They take an active part in the measures of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in the movement of solidarity with children of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Arab East, southern Africa, Latin America. Every year, Soviet children play host in the young pioneer camp "Artek" to their coequals from more than 80 countries.

Ernesto Ottone, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, spoke about the resolve of young people to wage the struggle for the rights of children, for their life and happiness. "The struggle for the rights of children is, above all, the struggle against those who attempt to interfere with detente and disarmament. This is the struggle against violence and oppression, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism."

There is nothing more pleasant to see than happy smiles of children, said President of the International Union of Students Miroslav Stepan. But children cannot be happy where violence reigns. Exploitation of child labour, drug addiction--such is the reality of the capitalist world. The speaker stressed that achievements of socialist countries in the sphere of health protection, social maintenance, intellectual and moral development of children are an inspiring example to the whole world.

The struggle for the happiness of children should not be regarded as a temporary campaign limited by the framework of the International Year of the Child. It must have a permanent nature, said speakers at the international youth forum.

The world conference "For a peaceful and secure future for all children" continues in the Soviet capital.

Adoption of Document

LD102110 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--Representatives of young people who have assembled in Moscow from all continents of the world welcome the achievements made in easing political tensions and say that political detente should be supplemented with an easing of tension in the military field. They consider the signature of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty as an important step toward preventing a thermo-nuclear catastrophe and restricting the arms race. This was said by speakers at an international youth and student forum which was held here within the framework of the world conference, For a Peaceful and Secure Future for All Children.

The forum ended here today. It was attended by representatives of 145 national and 13 international and regional organisations of various political orientation from 103 countries. Such a broad and representative forum, said Gennadiy Yanaev, chairman of the youth organisations committee of the USSR, indicates that young people take sincere interest in the problems of children and wish to continue and broaden joint actions in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

During the two-day discussion at the forum speakers pointed out that in the countries where social injustice and exploitation of man by man have been actually eliminated children enjoy all rights proclaimed in the declaration of the child's rights adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1959. At the same time they stressed that far from everywhere, all the necessary conditions have been created for the all-round development of children. Urgent help and protection is needed by children in countries with anti-popular fascist and dictatorial regimes, in countries governed by the laws of national and racial oppression. The top-priority task in ensuring the child's rights, the speakers stressed, is to fight for a lasting peace, for economic and social progress.

The forum adopted unanimously a final document condemning the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism which are trying to reverse the development of international life, whip up the arms race and violate the rights of the peoples to free and independent development. The document stresses the need for spreading the process of detente and deepening mutual trust between countries and peoples.

The forum urged the youth and students to step up their activity in the struggle for solving the social and economic problems of the younger generation, against unemployment among youth, for improving living conditions, educational opportunities, health services for children and adolescents, for eliminating the exploitation of child labour.

'RECIDIVIST' A. MARCHENKO INVITED TO MOSCOW SUPPER

LD071708 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--At the initiative of some American participants in the Second International Book Exhibition-Fair now held in Moscow, a formal supper will take place on Friday, September 7, at the Aragviy restaurant, famous for its cuisine.

It is supposed that the supper will be attended by prominent book publishers of the USA, representatives of American news agencies, as well as Soviet men of letters.

It is suprising that among others, invitations were extended to people who have long compromised themselves by improper behaviour. They include the recidivist and criminal A. Marchenko with his wife.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

LD110858 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 11, TASS--The preparation of a widely representative international forum on the problems of curbing the arms race was the subject of a session of U.N. special committee for a world conference on disarmament. The session opened at the U.N. headquarters. The proposal on the convocation of such a conference, which was officially tabled at the United Nations by the Soviet Union several years ago, has been widely supported in the community of nations.

Speaking at the session, representative of the USSR emphasized that the convening of the conference will make it possible to enlist the efforts of states and the entire world public in the field of disarmament.

Report of Speakers

LD110900 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 11, TASS--A regular session of the United Nations ad hoc committee on world disarmament conference, which was opened at United Nations headquarters, is devoted to preparation for a representative international forum on problems of curbing the arms race. The proposal for convening such a conference, officially submitted at the United Nations by the Soviet Union several years ago, enlisted wide support in the community of nations. This was borne out by the decisions of the latest sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and also of its Disarmament Commission. The importance of materialisation of this idea was also emphasized at the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries, which has just ended in Havana.

Opening the session, the Chairman of the Committee B.J. Fernando (Sri Lanka), pointed out that in the joint Soviet-American communique, signed on June 18th this year, in Vienna, the sides expressed their support for the convocation of a second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly and also for the subsequent convocation of a world disarmament conference.

Thus, the significance of such a forum was re-emphasized. The committee chairman stressed the importance of the world conference to achieve general and complete disarmament.

To set about the implementation of an organised process of full and complete disarmament is mankind's only way for the maintenance of life on earth, and there is no doubt that a world conference could make a most valuable contribution to this process, said Sokalsky, Poland's deputy permanent representative at the United Nations. V.V. Shustov, the deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, described the convocation of the conference as one of the most important and effective steps which would help to mobilise the efforts of states in the field of disarmament. This problem affects the vital interests of all peoples and states and therefore can be solved only jointly. Preparations for and holding of the conference will make it possible to concentrate the attention of all governments and the entire world public on a solution to the problem how to advance along the road of real disarmament. There are all possibilities, the Soviet representative pointed out, already now to determine the date for the conference and to take specific steps which would help immediately to begin preparation for it.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION BODY BEGINS MOSCOW CONGRESS

LD102234 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--The 16th International Federation of Forwarding Agents' Associations (FIATA) opened here today. It is to discuss the problems of further improving the organisation of international transporation services.

The congress was addressed by Yuriy Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. He said that the further development of international trade and the expansion of economic ties between different countries help ease international tension and strengthen peaceful cooperation. In view of the increased goods traffic in world trade, Yuriy Brezhnev went on, the role of forwarding agents as organisers of the transportation process is growing more important.

FIATA now has 60 full members and over 1,000 associated members from 130 countries. The federation's activities are aimed at improving the standard of forwarding agent services in all continents.

In the Soviet Union it is Soyuzvneshtrans Organisation that is concerned with foreign trade transport services. In his statement at the opening meeting of the congress Vasiliy Zhinkin, general director of Soyuzvneshtrans, stressed that Soyuzvneshtrans is making its contribution to developing international transport connections and to improving forwarding agent services in the USSR in accordance with FIATA's motto which says that the forwarding agent is the architect of transport.

The congress is to last till September 13.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN CARACAS

LD092256 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 9, TASS--Topical questions of the international situation agitating the progressive public of the whole world were put on the agenda of the 66th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union that opens in Venezuela's capital on September 13. The forum will be attended by representatives of more than 80 member-countries of the organisation, including the Soviet Union, as well as representatives of a number of international organisations. President of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union Thomas Williams of Great Britain and Secretary General of the Union Pio-Carlo Terenzio of Italy said at a press conference here that the conference will consider economic and social problems of peoples, will discuss the task connected with the struggle of progressive mankind for peace, for the relaxation of tensions and for universal and complete disarmament, will outline the ways of the implementation of the United Nations recommendations in the sphere of decolonisation. Among the main items on the agenda are questions of establishing mutual understanding among states and development of wide international cooperation in the interests of all peoples. The participants in the forum will also discuss a number of organisational matters. The conference will admit new states into the Interparliamentary Union and will also elect the union's new leadership.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONTROVERSY OVER SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

LD102131 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

["Who and Why Needed This?"--TASS headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA frontpaged today the following editorial article entitled "Who and Why Needed This?":

"A hostile campaign in respect of Cuba, the latest of a whole number, has been started in Washington again in recent days. This time it is being built up around allegations about the appearance in Cuba of "Soviet combat units".

Fanning up the situation and trying to give a semblance of truthfulness to these contentions, the American propaganda media are playing up all sorts of "details" that they themselves have invented. Some say that the Soviet military personnel was brought to Cuba recently, and at night at that in order to ensure the secrecy of its arrival. Others say that it has long been known about the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, but the whole matter is that now this personnel has been given some "new functions". Alarm-spreading statements on this matter were made also by a number of members of the American Congress.

It would seem that the Government of the United States which, of course, knows well the facts related to this matter should have given the necessary explanations with the aim of cutting short the growth of the above-mentioned campaign. Regrettably, however, official representatives of the U.S. Government followed a different course. The statements made by them are of such a nature that they actually, so to say, only add fuel to the fire.

In this connection the need arises of recalling the true state of affairs with Soviet military personnel in Cuba.

For 17 years already there exists in Cuba a training centre at which Soviet military personnel help Cuban servicemen master Soviet military equipment that is used by the Cuban Army. Neither the number nor the functions of the said Soviet personnel have changed throughout all these years. All contentions about the arrival in Cuba of "organised Soviet combat units" are totally groundless.

Soviet military personnel is staying in Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government with the sole aim of helping the strengthening of that country's defence capability. Cuba is compelled to take measures to ensure its defence not only by past experience, but also by the present situation around it that is by far from favourable for the republic's peaceful development, and by intrigues of forces hostile to the Cuban people that have entrenched themselves abroad. The Soviet-Cuban cooperation of many years, dictated by the aims of Cuba's defence, comprises an inalienable right of two sovereign states. Any attempts to restrict this right are in crying contradiction with accepted norms of international intercourse and are absolutely unfounded.

It is also absolutely clear that either by its size or its functions the Soviet military personnel in Cuba does not present and cannot present any threat to the United States, just as to other states.

Such is the actual state of affairs. It obviously shows the utter groundlessness of the new outcry raised in the United States over Cuba.

The true motivations and directedness of the efforts of those who are fanning up this loud compaign are clearly seen also from the by far not chance selection of the moment for launching it.

Clearly on a signal the American propaganda apparatus began to work intensively precisely at the time when heads of state and government and other high-placed representatives of non-aligned countries, coming out against diktat in international relations, for liquidating the remnants of colonialism and racism, for strengthening peace and international security assembled in Havana for their 6th conference. The plan was simple here--to try to undermine the prestige of Cuba as one of the most active and authoritative member-states of the non-aligned movement.

It is not by chance either that all this outcry is being used by those circles in the United States that are trying to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty and in any case to complicate the process of its ratification.

Such is the purpose behind this entire campaign that is hostile to the USSR and Cuba. And those who connive at it and the more so inspire it should be aware of the responsibility they are assuming".

IZVESTIYA'S Barsukov Report

LD101027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Barsukov report from "The Day Worldwide" roundup by B. Vasilyev: "The United States On the Hill After the Vacation"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has resumed work after a 1-month recess. IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Barsukov reports from Washington:

The senators and congressmen have returned to the capital under the influence of the alarm gripping voters in connection with the acute problems facing the American economy--inflation and the energy crisis. The search for ways of resolving these acute problems will occupy much of the legislators' time and attention. However, as the STAR newspaper notes, they will hardly "propose concrete directions of movement promising the hope of success."

The Washington POST, in an article devoted to Congress' resumption, notes the decision by F. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to break off the discussion of the SALT II treaty in the committee. Instead, Church has decided to convene a "special session of the committee" on the question of the "presence of Soviet troops on Cuba" which is being fanned by anticommunists. Many senators, including R. Byrd, leader of the Democrats in Senate, regard this decision as essentially an act providing grist for the mill of the opponents of SALT II, who seek to wreck the examination of that most important treaty for the sake of the anti-Soviet campaign which is being artificially fanned in the United States.

WORLD NETWORK OF BASES, CONTINUED BUILDUP SCORED

Troops at USSR Approaches

LD111049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric: "On International Topics": "Dangerous Activity"]

[Text] More than 300 major U.S. military bases and over 2,000 smaller ones are still maintained on the territory of about 30 countries, dating back to cold war times when the Pentagon launched into feverish activity to create its overseas bridgeheads with special emphasis on siting them at the approaches to the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

It is no secret that the U.S. military imposed such bases on a number of countries despite the objections of the governments of those countries.

What we are talking about are the large contingents of U.S. Armed Forces located outside the confines of the United States. Throughout these postwar years the total numerical strength of these large contingents has amounted to between one-third and one-fourth of the complement of all the U.S. regular military forces permanently stationed on foreign territories. The largest groupings of these U.S. forces are deployed in the so-called "strategic forward defense zones [predpolye]"--in West Europe and Asia. That is, at the approaches to the USSR and other socialist community states.

The Pentagon is continuing to build up the numerical strength of these forces in the NATO countries. New formations of troops equipped with various arms, including nuclear arms, are being transferred from the United States to West Europe. In a number of NATO countries the deployment of dangerous new types of mass-destruction weapons is being planned.

The Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly pointed out that they oppose the buildup of troops and arms on the territory of other states. The socialist states also consistently advocate the dismantling of military bases on foreign territories.

Also well known are the Soviet proposals to hold talks on the dismantling of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean region following the conclusion of an agreement among interested states on the "freezing" or "stabilization" of military activity in that region.

Thus, the socialist states, displaying good will, are proposing to the United States and to other Western countries that resolute and far-reaching steps be taken for the purpose of further improving the international climate. But how, one asks oneself, is official Washington reacting to these constructive and peace-loving initiatives?

The Western press is at present full of reports about the plans of the U.S. ruling circles to expand the "military presence" at a number of points and in a number of regions of the world, utilizing for this all kinds of artificial, fraudulent and even provocative pretexts. Details of secret points of the Camp David separate agreements have become public knowledge. In accordance with these points Egypt is to permit "a considerable number of U.S. military specialists and advisers, provisionally put at 5,000 men, to help in the organization and training of the Egyptian Armed Forces." It is clear that such contingents of U.S. "advisers" will mean the creation in the Near East of new U.S. military strongpoints.

The Pentagon has embarked on the formation of special "quick-strike" forces for direct interference in the internal affairs of those countries where U.S. monopolies operate on a large scale. The expansion of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean is going ahead. There are many such facts. They attest that certain influential circles in the United States would like to heighten tension and complicate the situation in the world. These attempts are not new, but that does not make them any less dangerous for the process of the relaxation of tension and for what has been achieved in the seventies--at the price of dogged efforts--in the normalization of international relations.

Network of Bases

LD102057 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] At the sixth nonalined summit in Havana there has been strong criticism of Western policy of interference in the internal affairs of other states, a policy that creates a threat to peace. And it has been noted that one tool for the exercise of this policy are military bases, created primarily by the United States in various parts of the world. More from our commentator, Leonid Levchenko, and this is what he writes:

Relaxation of tension remains the leading tendency in the world, but opponents of peace are making attempts to revive the cold war. For this purpose they are stepping up the arms race, distorting the policies of the Soviet Union and spreading fear, distrust and hostility.

A special place in the arsenal of enemies of easing tension is occupied by the military bases of Western powers, extending in a chain along the borders of the socialist community and the developing nations. The United States is a superior power in this respect, with 450 large and about 2,000 medium-sized and small bases in nearly 30 countries. At these bases there are more than 450,000 American Army personnel.

According to American data, there are over 10,000-units of nuclear ammunition on the American bases in Western Europe. There are also at least 1,700 units of nuclear weapons on the American bases in Asia. Another 2,500 units of such weapons are constantly aboard the naval ships these bases service. Thirteen military bases equipped with nuclear weapons are concentrated in the Panama Canal Zone. One of the oldest American bases in the world is the Guantanamo Base in Cuba, which Washington forcibly usurped at the beginning of the century. That base was used for purposes of aggression against revolutionary Cuba and is an advanced post of the Pentagon in Latin America.

According to a frank report in the newspaper New York TIMES, military bases are created for the United States to be able to display its strength to the whole world. The United States is out not to reduce but to increase the number of its bases on foreign soil. It expects to cover the loss of its bases in Iran with new bases in Israel and Egypt. The Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean is being modernized and expanded. More American bases are being built in Australia on the Micronesia Islands and in other countries. In the American plans for creating a rapid intervention force these bases are given the role of strongholds for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In the meantime Western media are trying to cover up this openly aggressive policy with talk that military bases are needed to repel an alleged Soviet threat.

Beijing rulers are also talking about this, as they frankly want to maintain and even extend the American military bases in all parts of the world.

Claims about a Soviet threat are false through and through. Unlike the Western countries, the Soviet Union does not have a single military base on foreign soil. It invariably stands up in defense of the nations that are struggling for their freedom and independence.

ISRAEL'S WEIZMAN VISITS U.S. TO DISCUSS ARMS MANUFACTURE

LD110912 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 10, TASS--Israel's Defence Minister Ezer Weizman arrived in the U.S. today for talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown concerning joint manufacture of arms.

After Weizman spends three days in New York and meets the leaders of American Jewish organisations he will go to Washington.

A few days ago the Pentagon's spokesman Tom Lambert said that Brown had invited Weizman in order to discuss various question of military cooperation including Tel Aviv's intention to take an active part in the manufacture of fighter planes.

Such cooperation holds out obvious benefits for Israel. Tel Aviv's spokesman said directly that Israel hopes to use this cooperation for eliminating its lag in the technology of manufacture of aircraft engines.

The plans for joint American-Israeli manufacture of arms is fresh evidence of the fact that the United States continues to support Tel Aviv's aggressive policy. This dangerous plan, which was fully supported by the Pentagon, shows that by taking this step Washington wants to strengthen the military potential of its "gendarme" in the Middle East in order to safeguard American interests in that oil-rich region.

If Israel starts its own arms manufacture the United States will be able to clear itself of the charges of complicity in the policy of genocide. As is known, Israel is using U.S. supplied arms--in violation of American laws--for killing civilians in southern Lebanon.

The Pentagon also hopes that by starting its own manufacture of modern arms Israel will be able to supply such arms to the dictatorial and profacist regimes in southern Africa and Latin America, regimes to which Washington does not venture to give direct military aid for "diplomatic considerations."

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD110902 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 11, TASS--Egyptian Vice-President Mubarak arrived in Washington.

Mubarak's visit coincided with the new tour by Robert Strauss, special envoy of the U.S. President, to the Middle East. All this indicates that U.S. diplomacy is boosting efforts to impose a "settlement," styled in the spirit of the Camp David separate deal, on Middle East countries.

JAPAN-PRC ALLIANCE MAY LEAD TO 'UNSTABLE SITUATION'

LD100757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Rostarchuk article under the rubric "On International Topics": "A Dangerous Deal"]

[Text] On the Japanese Islands they are sounding the assembly--big business is ready to march. On the mainland the "Chinese Eldorado" glimmers alluringly. The road to it was opened up after the recent adoption in Beijing of a law permitting the creation of joint enterprises with the participation of foreign capital and opening up for the latter broad access to the Chinese economy.

Mr Konosuke Matsushita, owner of the Matsushita Denki Sanyo concern--the biggest producer of electrical consumer goods in the capitalist world--is acknowledged to be the leading pioneer among Japanese businessmen. It was he who was able to charm the masters of Beijing's "Forbidden City" and become the first to obtain agreement to the creation of joint Japanese-Chinese enterprises for the production of electrical equipment in a number of regions of China.

He was able to extract from Deng Xiaoping a promise to permit Japanese companies to own a greater share of the capital in these joint enterprises than the Chinese side and also to export profits from the PRC. Moreover, according to the Mainichi DAILY NEWS, Li Xiannian, another Chinese vice premier, went even further, stating that even 100-percent foreign investment in fixed capital at such enterprises "will not be contrary to the policy of building socialism."

That was when the fever began on the Tokyo-Beijing air route: Emissaries became frequent travelers in both directions, preparing the soil for Japanese business to "open up" the Chinese market with the help of cheap Chinese labor. More than 10 major Japanese companies intend to open joint enterprises in the PRC. In addition to this, Japanese banks are to grant the PRC substantial loans--short-term and long-term.

Obviously people on the Japanese islands have already forgotten the spring shock sustained by the business world when Beijing announced the transition from "rapid modernization" to "balanced modernization" and agreements on multibillion-yen deals were shelved. Now the scent of good dividends has wafted over from the mainland again and Japanese business has again sounded the assembly.

But it is not only a matter of the expected profits. Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda recently explained with touching frankness that Western countries should help the Chinese "modernization", in order, as it turns out, to draw the PRC into the capitalist economic orbit.

On the other hand the Beijing leaders, possessed by megalomania, are prepared to go to any lengths to create at top speed their own economic and military potential which will make it possible for them to embark in earnest on implementing their hegemonist goals. Their appetites are impressed more than anything by Japan's readiness to cooperate with Beijing in the broadest sense of the word.

At the same time many Asian countries are following with concern the haste with which Japanese capital has embarked on the economic feeding of Chinese hegemony. They are well aware that Chinese natural and manpower resources added to Japanese technology and finance could form a springboard not only for Beijing's economic expansion but--and this is particularly dangerous--its military expansion.

The rapidly maturing Japanese-Chinese alliance, which has the blessing of the United States which, according to Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, sees the Chinese "modernization" as one link in the "world strategy of opposition to the USSR," is fraught with serious consequences leading to the creation of an unstable situation in Asia.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO DPRK LEADERS

SK110550 Pyongyang Domestic in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 79 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, leaders of Soviet party and state sent a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK and to Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council. The message is as follows:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council; Pyongyang:

On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, we extend fraternal greetings and congratulations to you, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK State Administration Council and all the Korean people.

The founding of the DPRK on 9 September 1948 was a prominent event in the Korean people's struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress. For the last 30-odd years, fundamental revolutionary changes have taken place in the economy and social life of the DPRK, under the leadership of the KWP.

[Moscow in Korean to Korea at 1330 GMT on 9 September carries a report on this message, which is substantially the same but omits the preceding sentence.]

Today workers of the republic mark the national festive day amid active struggle for successful fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. The friendship and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK are based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of the socialist internationalism. This relationship, consolidated by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is contributing to the common cause of our two peoples for constructing socialism and communism, solidifying the unity among the socialist countries and insuring peace and international security. We wish you and all the workers of the DPRK new successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of your fatherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin; 8 September 1979; the Kremlin, Moscow.

USTINOV GREETS CSSR'S DZUR ON WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY

LD070921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, Prague.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and all Czechoslovak People's Army personnel on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

Led by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the uprising demonstrated the invincible force of internationalism and became a symbol of eternal Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. This friendship, born in the common struggle against fascism, is strengthening and developing today to the benefit of our countries' peoples and of peace and socialism.

The Czechoslovak people's successes in political, economic and cultural spheres and in strengthening their homeland's defense capability are a living embodiment of the Slovak National Uprising heroes' revolutionary behests.

May the militant friendship and cooperation between our fraternal countries' peoples and armies strengthen and develop.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

RASHIDOV MEETING WITH MSZMP'S OVARI REPORTED

LD101015 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 8 August Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, received Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

In a conversation which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere Sh.R. Rashidov talked about the republic's successes in economic, scientific and cultural development which have been made possible by the implementation of the party's wise Leninist nationalities policy. He stressed that the Uzbek working people, like all other Soviet people, are currently focusing their efforts on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets, the strengthening of the motherland's economic might and the consolidation of peace throughout the world. The republic's working people are trying hard to increase production efficiency and work quality and to achieve high national economic end results.

Great attention was devoted to the development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and the strengthening of comprehensive ties between the two countries and between the CPSU and MSZMP. It was noted with satisfaction that tasks of multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework are being successfully solved. Miklos Ovari expressed gratitude for the cordial reception. He told of the selfless work currently being done by the Hungarian working people on the fulfillment of socialist building plans.

Kh.R. Rakhimov, deputy chief of an Uzbekistan CP Central Committee department, participated in the conversation.

BERLINGUER MEETS BREZHNEV, SUSLOV IN MOSCOW

LD051134 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev Meets With Enrico Berlinguer"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS--A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer, who was on holiday in the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting of the CPSU CC, Mikhail Suslov.

Leonid Brezhnev informed on how the Tenth Five Year Plan is being implemented, on how large-scale projects designed to strengthen the basic sectors of Soviet economy are translated into life. He stressed that the CPSU strives for drawing increasingly widely the working people into the administration of state and public affairs. The party sees in it an earnest of successful resolution of the problems arising in the course of communist construction.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the internationalist solidarity of the CPSU with the communists and all working people of Italy.

Enrico Berlinguer informed about the struggle of the Italian communists for the vital rights and interests of the working masses, for democracy and positive resolution of the problems of the Italian society. He spoke about the understanding by the Italian communists of the problems of struggle for socialism and the building of socialism. Enrico Berlinguer spoke highly of the Soviet people's successes in economy, science, culture and public life, which strengthen the prestige of the Soviet socialist state and constitute an important contribution to the struggle of peace-loving anti-imperialist forces all over the world.

Leonid Brezhnev and Enrico Berlinguer expressed the conviction of the communists of the Soviet Union and Italy that it is necessary to build up the activeness and initiative in the cause of strengthening detente, ending the arms race and ensuring full respect for the independence of all peoples. The peoples link great hopes with coming into force of the SALT II treaty, which is a major real step on the way of strengthening international security. Both parties attach special significance to further development of peaceful versatile relations between states with different social systems. An important role in this is played by the movement of nonaligned countries, whose leaders have got together on these days for a conference in Havana.

Leonid Brezhnev and Enrico Berlinguer hold that the strengthening of peace and peaceful cooperation between European states depends in a considerable measure on the communist and workers parties and all the democratic organizations, on their actions and initiatives.

Necessity was stressed of a resolute rebuff to the attempts of whipping up enmity between the peoples, manifestations of anticommunism and slanderous campaigns against the socialist countries, the national liberation movements. The talk was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. Present at the talk was Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU CC.

Seen off by Officials

LD101539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, who was in the USSR on vacation, left Moscow for Rome 6 September.

Berlinguer was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and CPSU Central Committee executives.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE

LD101226 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Kaboshkin ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Greece. He is to replace Ivan Udaltsov who retires on a pension.

Vladimir Kaboshkin was born in 1918. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1951, holding a number of responsible posts at the USSR Foreign Ministry and abroad. In 1975-1978 he was the ambassador of the USSR to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Vladimir Kaboshkin is married with two children.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ICELAND

LD111002 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today left here for Iceland on an official visit at the invitation of the Parliament of that country. It is headed by the vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Bally Yazkuliyev.

TASS REPORTS AYATOLLAH TALEQANI'S DEATH IN IRAN

LD100854 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 10, TASS--Ayatolla Mahmud Taleqani, a prominent religious and political figure of Iran, died of a heart attack today at the age of 68. He was an active participant in and one of the leaders of the Iranian people's struggle against the shah's regime. Ten years of his life Taleqani spend in the dungeons of the shah's prisons.

In connection with Taleqani's death the Government of Iran announced a three-day mourning.

SUPPRESSION OF KURDS DOES NOT SOLVE REGION'S PROBLEM

LD101247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 6 September TASS--According to an official report of the joint staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, government troops have now taken possession of the main regions inhabited by Kurds in the provinces of Iranian Kordestan and western Azarbayjan.

After sustaining heavy losses as a result of air raids and artillery fire the insurgents have abandoned their heavy military hardware and retreated into the hills in small groups or have taken refuge in small, remote villages. Abu Sharif, leader of the "Islamic Revolution Guards," stated in an interview for the newspaper BAMDAD that the troops are advancing toward the city of Sardasht to strike at Kurdish detachments concentrated there.

In connection with widespread rumors about the possibility of the Kurdish insurgents going over to guerrilla warfare with the start of the snows, Brigadier General Fallahi, commander of Iranian Ground Forces, stated that the army has decisive military superiority over the guerrillas.

Residentsof Mahabad have sent Ayatollah Khomeyni a telegram requesting a general amnesty for the Kurdish population and that no Islamic tribunals be set up in the city.

The suppression of the Kurdish national autonomy movement by force does not resolve the problems of that extensive region. As Hojjat-al-Eslam (holy order) Mermani admitted after traveling to Kordestan on Khomeyni's instructions, the Kurdish regions are the country's most backward in socioeconomic terms. In an interview for PARS Kermani said that the shah's regime and the new government have done practically nothing to improve the Kurds' life.

IRANIAN EDUCATION MINISTER RESIGNS

LD101126 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 10, TASS--The resignation of Education Minister Shokuhi was announced in Iran. The newspaper ETTELAAT writes in this connection that Shokuhi's reason for his resignation was the state of his health. However, the newspaper emphasizes, the minister also stated that conditions did not allow him "to introduce revolution programs to the process of instruction."

KOSYGIN SENDS CABLE TO IRAN'S BAZARGAN, KHOMEYNI

LD102020 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--On his way to Ethiopia Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent from board the plane a telegram to the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mehdi Bazargan. The telegram says:

Flying over the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran I send you, Mr Prime Minister and the friendly Iranian people, wishes of success and wellbeing.

I express confidence that relations of goodneighborliness and equal cooperation between our countries will successfully develop to the good of the Soviet and Iranian peoples and the interests of world peace.

In his telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Aleksey Kosygin says:

Flying over the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran I send you and the friendly Iranian people wishes of happiness and wellbeing.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm our intention to develop Soviet-Iranian relations on the basis of the principles of goodneighborliness, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

STATE DEPARTMENT REBUTTAL OF ALLEGED SOVIET FORCE IN PDRY CITED

LD101118 Moscow in German to Germany 2000 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. State Department has described as unfounded claims of the West German newspaper DIE WELT that the Soviet Union has, allegedly, set up a 40,000-strong force in South Yemen for the purpose of annexing Middle East oil. The newspaper claims the force is composed of Yemenis, Palestinians and Ethiopians trained by instructors from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Cuba. A State Department spokesman said that the United States has no information confirming this report. PRAVDA called this invention a typical bourgeois propaganda lie.

USSR, U.S., ISRAEL POSITIONS DESCRIBED ON RED SEA ISSUE

LD090359 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Before our microphone now is an Arab progressive, Ahmad Karim Ghali:

Recently, a number of articles have appeared in Arab papers calling for the protection of the Red Sea from international conflict. These authors claimed that the most prominent sides in this conflict are the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as Israel. They levelled many unfounded accusations against the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the Soviet Union's principled attitude in relation to the struggle of the peoples in this region. There is no doubt that the imperialist forces and Arab reaction, whenever they lose their positions, accuse the Soviet Union and try to harm its honorable role in rendering help and assistance to the people of the region and in supporting these peoples' just struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Therefore, it is not strange to see such articles appearing in papers which have failed to gain the confidence of Arab and world public opinion because of the lies and fabrications they print.

The division of the world into two systems--socialist and capitalist--following the GOSR, established in the international sphere, for the first time, a friend who firmly stands by the peoples against the policy that aims at subjugation by the imperialist states and closes the doors to these imperialist states and prevents them from having a free hand as far as the interests of nations are concerned.

The playing once again of this tune concerning the presence of two superpowers, equates the Soviet Union--the friend and supporter of the peoples--with the United States--the leader of world imperialism; it ultimately describes the Soviet Union as a rival-partner of the United States and Israel against the interests of the Arab peoples and the peoples of the Red Sea region and basically aims at severing the ties of alliance between the front of the peoples, the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. This is what U.S. imperialism and its fosterchild, Zionism--the enemies of the peoples--aspire to so that they can carry out their base plans against the national liberation movement and the peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress.

The creation of the so-called rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States and Israel for the Red Sea region is a cheap attempt to gain the West's satisfaction. This is an anti-Soviet attitude which provides the U.S. and Israel with the opportunity to increase their influence in the region, particularly following the treasonable agreement between As-Sadat and Israel, signed under the protection and auspices of the United States.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI COMMISSION MEETS IN ISRAEL

LD102220 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 10, TASS--The so-called joint Egyptian-Israeli Commission is meeting now in the Israeli city of Herzliyya in the presence of representatives of the USA. The commission is discussing preparations for a new round of separate talks on "Palestinian self-government" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

As is known, all the previous contacts by representatives of Cairo and Tel Aviv on this question, including As-Sadat's recent meeting with Prime Minister Begin in Haifa, produced no results. Israel continues making unambiguous statements about its intention to go ahead with the "development" of the occupied Arab lands and regards the project for "self-government" for the Palestinians as a means of perpetuating Israel's occupation of these lands.

U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS MEETS AS-SADAT, TO MEET U.S. ENVOYS

LD102222 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 10, TASS--U.S. Ambassador at Large in the Middle East R. Strauss met Egyptian President As-Sadat.

American officials accompanying R. Strauss said that his mission is connected with new American proposals concerning talks on autonomy.

Washington decided to come up with an initiative in order to support Cairo's and Tel Aviv's stalemated efforts to draw other Arab countries into separate talks. The United States' intention to increase pressure on the Arab countries is also evidenced by R. Strauss' forthcoming meeting in Cairo with the U.S. ambassadors in Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

RESULTS OF DESTOURIAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD101246 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, September 9, TASS--The Tenth Congress of the Socialist Destour Party ended in the Tunisian capital. The congress discussed questions of the country's home and foreign policy and elected new leading bodies of the party. Prime Minister of Tunisia Hedi Nouira was re-elected general secretary of the Socialist Destour Party.

The resolutions of the congress stress that separate actions of Egypt and Israel cannot bring about the solution of the Middle East conflict whose crux is the problem of Palestine.

The delegates of the congress condemned Israel's aggressive actions in southern Lebanon, made a protest against Tel Aviv's policy of development of occupied Arab lands, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and expressed a strong support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of its lawful rights and formation of its own independent state.

The congress urged the nonaligned movement to struggle for establishing international relations on a basis of equality and respect for each nation. It condemned the arms race and called for measures to curb it.

Representatives of more than 30 countries participated in the work of the congress.

SARKISOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA CELEBRATIONS

LD101541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A Soviet state delegation headed by B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Libya 6 Septmeber. It took part in events devoted to the 10th anniversary of Libya's national holiday--Revolution Day.

KOSYGIN ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1444 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Sep, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia.

At the airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the two countries, the head of the Soviet Government was met by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of PMAC and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, members of the standing committee of the PMAC, ministers and other officials.

Talks With Mengistu

LD110844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0803 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 September, TASS--Talks took place here today between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia. During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on questions concerning Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in various spheres.

The sides underlined that relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are developing successfully on the basis of the cooperation and friendship treaty which responds to the long-term interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and reflects their devotion to the ideals of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction and for peace and social progress in Africa and the entire world.

A positive assessment was made of the realization of Soviet-Ethiopian agreements on cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, trade and other spheres.

In discussing topical international problems the sides noted with satisfaction the serious positive advances in the life of the independent African countries and confirmed their undeviating support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for freedom and independence and for the complete liquidation of the colonialist and racist orders. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are convinced that the further development of the process of detente and its spreading to all regions of the world is favorable to the implementation of the aspirations of the peoples of the African countries and the countries of other continents. The sides welcomed the decisions of the Havana nonalined conference which again confirmed that the nonalined movement is an important factor in the struggle for peace and international security and for the freedom and independence of peoples.

Addis Ababa Reportage

For Addis Ababa Domestic Service coverage of arrival and further coverage of Kosygin visit to Ethiopia, see the East Africa section of the 11 September Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ETHIOPIANS MOVE TOWARD CREATING WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

LD100921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Toward the Creation of a Working People's Party"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 August--As Ethiopian papers report, the participants in an armed forces political workers' seminar which took place in the capital last week adopted a unanimous decision to entrust Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, with leadership of the main center for the creation of a party of the country's working people. The declaration adopted by the seminar participants notes Mengistu Haile Mariam's services in the revolution and stresses that there is no alternative to his appointment to this post.

The document adopted points out that in 1976 the alliance of Ethiopia's Marxist-Leninist organizations was established with the aim of preparing the creation of a party of working people; however, certain of the factions comprising it defected and, in the course of an ideological struggle following the adoption of a general platform, even attempted to organize a plot. The creation of a party of the working people, the declaration says, is decisive for the consolidation of the political, economic, social and military victories achieved in the past, and for the leadership of the struggle ahead.

The declaration makes a detailed appraisal of the results of the country's revolutionary development, and Ethiopia's internal situation and international position. It notes the important role played by the existing mass organizations--the All-Ethiopian Trade Union, the All-Ethiopian Peasants' Association, the Association of City Dwellers and others--in the consolidation of the revolutionary gains and also the great significance of the campaign under way in the country on economic and cultural development. It stressed the outstanding role of the Ethiopian Armed Forces in the revolution and their service to the people's masses.

The Ethiopian people's struggle and victories, the document goes on to say, are a part of the struggle and victories of the oppressed peoples of the world. Proletarian internationalism is a component part of Ethiopia's foreign policy and one which it implements in practice.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TRADE RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD082033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 September, TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports:

"The CPSU, and the government and people of the Soviet Union have shown in practice that they are true allies of the broad masses of Ethiopia in their struggle for the defense of the gains of the popular democratic revolution." This statement by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, describes better than anything else the present high level of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Ethiopia.

Ethiopia, preparing to mark the fifth anniversary of the revolution, is now experiencing a stage of reconstructing the national economy and rebuilding it along socialist principles.

Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation, which includes fields of vital importance for the country's progress, makes a substantial contribution to solving the tasks of a nationwide revolutionary campaign of development and centralized planning. Intergovernment agreements envisage the Soviet Union aiding Ethiopia in constructing grain elevators, granaries, refrigerators, agricultural machinery overhaul shops, in improving livestock breeding, expanding the existing oil processing capacities, in carrying out geological prospecting and setting up a modern ore mining industry.

All the projects are closely coordinated with the program for developing the national economy, the main target of which is to raise speedily the level of agricultural and industrial output, thus improving the people's welfare.

Trade is developing dynamically. The goods turnover between the USSR and Ethiopia went up 18.5 times in the period between 1976 and 1978 alone. The intergovernment Soviet-Ethiopian commission on the questions of economic, scientific-technological cooperation and trade, of which the first session was held in Addis Ababa in June, plays an important role here. Ethiopia buys in the USSR motor vehicle technology, oil and petroleum products, concrete, in exchange delivering agricultural produce and their famous coffee in the first place. Proposals to purchase in Ethiopia ground-nuts, sesame, kidney beans, seeds of oil-bearing crops, spices, aromatics and high-quality hides are now being studied.

Mutually advantageous cooperation in the field of economy and trade, notes the local press, is based on the principles of full equality of partners and mutual advantage.

CPSU GREETS S. AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN ON BIRTHDAY

LD101339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party:

Dear Comrade Yusuf Dadoo!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you fraternal congratulations on your 70th birthday.

Soviet communists know you as a Marxist-Leninist, a consistent internationalist who has devoted his life to the struggle against racism and for the national and social liberation of the people of South Africa. You are making an important contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement and you are a passionate propagandist of the life-giving ideas of scientific socialism in Africa. Your activity serves the noble cause of that development of friendship between South African and Soviet peoples.

We wish you, Dear Comrade Dadoo, robust health and new successes in your revolutionary work.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

KOSYGIN SENDS GREETINGS TO DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER

LD102026 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--On his way to Ethiopia, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Djibouti Barkat Gourad Hamadou. The telegram says:

Flying over the territory of the Republic of Djibouti I send you, Mr Prime Minister, and the people of Djibouti wishes of success and wellbeing.

I express confidence that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Djibouti will develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries, and the cause of peace and progress.

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S ARRIVAL IN BELGRADE REPORTED

LD082025 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 8, TASS--A Nicaraguan military delegation, led by Defence Minister Bernardino Larios, today arrived for a visit in Yugoslavia. The delegation will hold talks at the Federal Secretariat for People's Defence, and will visit a number of units of the Yugoslav People's Army.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE CITED ON UNITY, TIES WITH NEIGHBORS

LD061429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Managua, 2 September--TASS--The memorial week for the Sandinista National Liberation Front fighters [FSLN] who fell in the battles to overthrow Somoza's dictatorial regime ended with a mass rally in the Nicaraguan capital's Revolution Square. Some 50,000 Managua inhabitants participated in the rally. Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN combined leadership and Nicaraguan interior minister, spoke at the rally.

Abroad, he said, there are forces which do not find the transformations we are implementing to their liking. The Somozaists state that they intend to return to "save Nicaragua from communism." We will not, the minister stressed, allow our people, who paid dearly for victory, to become the victims of terrorist acts. We declare to all our enemies that we will answer counterrevolutionary terror with revolutionary terror. We have clear evidence that counterrevolutionary plans are being fostered in certain countries bordering Nicaragua, the speaker continued. We warn these countries' governments that it depends on them whether our relations are to be friendly or hostile. Let no one doubt that our people are able to defend the soil in which our national hero Augusto Cesar Sandino is buried.

The FLSN leadership is a cohesive collective united by complete coincidence of political and ideological views. We are all marching in the direction indicated by Sandino and outlined by the revolution, and let our enemies not count on being able to split our unity, T. Borge noted.

At the end of the rally the first parade held since the overthrow of the dictatorship by the Sandinista People's Army took place on Revolution Square.

BREZHNEV GREETS PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD201246 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 20, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent telegrams to General Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, the president of the Republic of Peru, extending on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf cordial congratulations to the president and wishes of well-being to the friendly Peruvian people on the occasion of Peru's national holiday. In his reply telegram the president of Peru expressed on behalf of his people and government appreciation for the congratulations and good wishes.

COLLECTION OF BREZHNEV'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN PERU

LD042202 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Lima, September 4, TASS--The Peruvian publishing houses Cosmos and Siglo Veinte have issued a collection including L.I. Brezhnev's books "Little Land" [Malaya Zemlya], "Rebirth", and "The Virgin Land". The book is prefaced by Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, who says that the value of these books lies in the fact that they are documentary works dealing with real events and real people.

LEADER OF MOSCOW AMNESTY GROUP INTERVIEWED ON USSR SCENE

LD071217 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Aug 79 p 2 (Supplement) LD

[G. Van Benthem van den Bergh and Koen Koch interview in Moscow with Amnesty International Moscow Group Chairman Georgiy Vladimov [last name as published]: "Georgiy Vladimov on the Soviet regime"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Passive Generation

The following conversation which Koen Koch (for VRIJ NEDERLAND) and I held with him took place in a Moscow apartment. Vladimov understands English but prefers not to speak it. One of his friends acted as interpreter.

[Question] Could you say something more about your career as a writer?

[Answer] Tvardovskiy becoming chief editor of NOVYY MIR was very important for me because it gave me the opportunity to enter NOVYY MIR through the front door. At that time the authorities cosseted us but that is no longer the case. They are attempting to forget my generation of writers--people like Voynovich, Maksimov and myself. At first they welcomed us with open arms but now they are attempting to thwart us in every possible way. We ourselves did not suffer under Stalin's terror, but our parents were persecuted and imprisoned in the Gulag camps. They returned wary and exhausted. We can understand and sense what they experienced and have sought to portray it. That is why the authorities now hate us and would rather forget us.

[Question] Is there a parallel with the succession of generations in the West? The protest movement in the sixties and the passivity again now?

[Answer] Yes, but the passivity among us is much greater. The younger generation has seen how the authorities have thwarted and repressed us and barred every path to us. Now they are attempting to conform, but in literature any conformism is futile and leads nowhere. That is why I predict that no great writers will emerge in the Soviet Union for the next 10-20 years. A writer cannot develop on his own; he can develop only with a generation. If an entire generation is passive, no great writers can emerge from it either.

Sovietese

[Question] "Peace policy" is one of the two main topics at the congress [of the International Political Science Association] which we are attending. The Soviet Union constantly uses this term in propaganda campaigns. Is there a connection between the emphasis on "peace" and the internal situation in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Oh, that talk about peace is just for foreign consumption. It is Sovietese. One of my friends is obsessed with a plan to compile a dictionary of official Sovietese. For instance, when the Soviet newspapers talk about the further expansion of democracy, this means that another wave of repression is imminent. If we read that, we take that into account. If there is talk of a further development of international contacts, it means that fewer people will be allowed to leave the country, except for KGB members. That is the interesting thing: If you read the newspapers perceptively and can understand that language, then you realize that the newspapers are telling the truth but in words which mean precisely the reverse of their normal meaning. The meaning of the words contains the lies. Most people also know the real meaning, but they do not really mind since they know that the language is meant for foreign consumption.

[Question] But is it not dreadfully depressing always to have to read such language?

[Answer] Oh no, we are so accustomed to it? . It begins at school and at the Komsomol meetings. It is no problem for us; we do it very easily. (The interpreter: "Well that is not quite true; it does sometimes grate on my nerves, although I am able to stand it increasingly well as the years go by.") Oh, of course people are quite capable of protesting and that is why the authorities are very careful, especially about increasing prices. They always prepare for it with rumors and begin price increases in small cities to find out what the reactions are and then study them very carefully. No, people here are quite capable of protesting in the field of material interests, but when it is a matter of their rights and their political consciousness, there is no question of it; that is something which is very underdeveloped and immature. For most people, political rights are a kind of mirage--not something real--and perhaps even quite unnecessary.

[Question] When you visit this country you see how stable and strong the Soviet regime is, however badly the system works. Do you believe that change is nevertheless possible?

[Answer] The regime is indeed very stable. Yes, it is very calm here. We have a government of old men; their old age reflects the system's calm. It is difficult to say whether this a consequence of the general apathy or its cause. Probably it is both. But yes, we are all mortal and so we continue to hope that things will change. Certain changes really will have to occur.

Silence

[Question] If you watch the little groups of Russian troops visiting Moscow, you notice how they stand rather sheepishly, with drooping shoulders--very young and meek but nevertheless with a touch of passive resistance in their demeanor. How is this to be interpreted? Has the Soviet system caused this attitude toward authority or does this reflect the protracted continuity of repression in Russian history?

[Answer] Young people are forced to perform military service; in fact, they have no desire at all to do so. They are refractory, view it as a great burden and forget it as quickly as possible after they are discharged. Look--the problem is that the communist regime has deprived our people even of the rights which they had before the revolution. Nothing is left of all the revolution's fine slogans about freedom, equality and fraternity. It all ended in terror and the Russians never experienced terror on such a large scale as under Stalin. But now there is a new stage in the process. The authorities themselves are becoming a little weary of their constant lies; they are keeping silent and not replying. When you wrote letters you used to receive a furious reply but now there is only silence. You also notice that a number of notions are disappearing from the political language. A while ago there was still talk of the time when we would pass from socialism to communism; you hear no more about that now.

[Question] Am I correct in believing that your most recent book, "Faithful Ruslan"--about a prison camp guard's dog--is a kind of parable?

[Answer] Most books about animals are in fact parables because animals cannot have philosophical ideas. My book is about people, but the main character is a dog which finds itself in a situation as a result of which its personal story becomes a parable. The prison camp is closed down; the prisoners go home and there is no more need for the faithful guard dogs. [paragraph continues]

It is only possible in our magnificent country and in our time; you take a real dog, and his story becomes a parable. That would be impossible in the Netherlands or the United States. This can also become a parable, because the situation there is simply wretched.

[Question] You resigned from the Writers' Union in 1977 and immediately became chairman of the Amnesty Group. Why?

[Answer] Look, in 1977 I began to really understand that a more liberal course was an illusion and that we share no common language with the people who rule over us. There is absolutely no point in acting exactly as if we had anything in common and perhaps liked each other a little. I believed that I was alone in this but there were a number of other writers who had reached the same conclusion. We already felt attracted to the democratic movement which ran parallel to what we were doing but was unconnected with us. In 1977 I realized that I simply had to join the democratic movement as a writer and as a Russian citizen. Afterward I met Sakharov for the first time and in fact I intended to join the group monitoring observance of the Helsinki accords. But suddenly, Amnesty Group Chairman Tushin [Toesjin] was exiled. It really was a coincidence. I made my decision within one day at the airport. All members of the Moscow group were in agreement that I should become chairman. Of course, the Amnesty Group does not concern itself with prisoners in the Soviet Union because that is counter to Amnesty's principles, but I do view the Amnesty Group as part of the more general democratic movement in the Soviet Union.

PAPER VIEWS FIGHT AGAINST RELIGION, BOURGEOIS 'VESTIGES'

LD110721 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 August 1979 carries on page 3 a 6,000-word feature by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Kudinov entitled "Communist Morals, Creative Morals" and published under the rubric "Lenin Fridays." The feature comprises several essays based on Lenin quotations pertaining to communist morals.

The final essay, entitled "The Front of the Struggle for Communism" and discussing what Lenin called the raising of "comprehensively developed and comprehensively trained people who can do everything," has the following concluding passage:

"But in bringing our communist tomorrow nearer we must remember that vestiges of the past do not quit the scene without a struggle. Moreover, they may become even more entrenched and strengthen their positions for a while in places where people are sluggish and indulgent or are petty-minded. Unfortunately, old attitudes live on. This applies above all to religious vestiges. Experience shows that departures from Soviet morals occur when proper attention to atheistic propaganda and to instilling a scientific world outlook is lacking. It is no accident, therefore, that the decisions of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 13th Plenum direct us to improve antireligious work, above all educational work, everywhere.

"The constant growth of the economy and Soviet people's shock labor bring the day nearer when it will be possible, as the CPSU program states, 'to grant every member of society material and culture benefits in accordance with his growing needs and individual requirements and tastes.' In this connection the party draws attention to the importance of instilling a sensible, moral and truly aesthetic attitude toward consumer benefits. A morally justified individual requirement is one which corresponds to society's needs, which corresponds to the tastes and assessments which are accepted in socialist society and, above all, to the communist world outlook.

It is necessary that 'the growth of material possibilities be constantly accompanied by an improvement in people's ideological and moral and cultural standard. Otherwise we may get instances of a return to petit bourgeois psychology. This must be borne in mind. The problem was stated thus by the 25th CPSU Congress. The petit bourgeois way of life is characterized by indifference toward other people and toward society, philistine passivity, narrow life horizons, subordination to the vain power of material things, which can blunt social motivation, cut people off from each other and prevail over lofty spiritual impulses, and a passion for accumulation and acquisition which is an expression and consequence of impoverished and narrow human vital activity.

"The more elevated our society becomes the more intolerable deviations from the socialist norms of morality become--deviations which are still encountered. The CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work' calls for systematic and purposeful struggle to eradicate monstrous vestiges of the past which frequently occur in our life and are hostile to socialism, such as grabbing and bribery, the desire to wring more out of society without giving anything in return, mismanagement and extravagance, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucratism and a callous attitude toward people and violations of labor discipline and social order. 'In the struggle against such phenomena,' Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th party congress, 'full use must be made of the opinion of labor collectives, critical articles in the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law--everything at our disposal. Some people, affected by alien morals, accommodate themselves only superficially to socialist activity. By their way of life people who embody vestiges of the past have a corrupting influence on those around them. This is why a display of moral intolerance toward philistinism and the establishment in every collective of a moral climate whereby material benfits and knowledge serve the harmonious development of the man of the new communist world and make him purer, nobler and more elevated, must be the paramount task of party, soviet, Komsomol and other social organizations and all Soviet People.

"The CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work' points out that in fulfilling the great Lenin's behests the party educates Soviet people 'in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, a communist attitude toward labor and social activness and instills lofty moral qualities in every USSR citizen. It is the duty of the Soviet person to live up to this demand by the beloved party."

RASHIDOV, GORBACHEV ADDRESS UZBEK PARTY PLENUM

LD101019 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 14th Plenum was held 31 August 1979.

The Plenum heard a report by Comrade S. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 26 July 1979 Resolution 'On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Stockraising in the Uzbek SSR.'"

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrades M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Party Obkom; K. Kamalov, first secretary of Karakalpakskiy Party Obkom; S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of Andizhanskiy Party Obkom; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukharskiy Party Obkom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; T.B. Baymirov, first secretary of Dzhizakskiy Party Obkom; I.I. Golovachev, second secretary of Kashkadarinskiy Party Obkom; M. Kamalov, first secretary of Namanganskiy Party Obkom; V.P. Kuksenko, second secretary of Samarkandskiy Party Obkom; N.R. Radzhabov, Uzbek SSR minister of rural construction; A. Karimov, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Party Obkom; Kh.R. Kuybakarov, Uzbek SSR minister of procurements; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of Ferganskiy Party Obkom; A.I. Chudnaya, milking machine operator at the Uzbek stockraising research institute "Krasny Vodopad" experimental base; M. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Korezmaskiy Party Obkom; V.N. Trush, general director of the "Balykchi" fishing industry experimental model production association; and T.F. Ivanchina, secretary of the Kagan City Trade Administration Party Organization.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a long speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the matter under discussion.

Comrade A.P. Lushchikov, CPSU Central Committee executive, and Comrade B.M. Istomin, CPSU Central Committee department chief, participated in the plenum.

PRAVDA CITES CRITICAL LETTERS ABOUT BREAD WASTAGE

LD100855 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 September 1979 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Review of Letters" a 1,500-word T. Samolis article entitled "Not for Waste." It quotes from readers' letters criticizing people for wasting food--particularly bread--and suggesting that some food waste could be avoided by serving smaller portions and being less generous with bread in public catering establishments. Letters also suggest improving the system of waste food collection in cities for distribution to local farms as animal feed.

SHITIKOV CHAIRS PARLIAMENTARY BUREAU MEETING IN KREMLIN

LD072243 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--A session of the Bureau of the Committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group was held at the Kremlin. The session was presided by Aleksey Shitikov.

The session discussed a question of preparing the delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group to the work of the 66th conference and other bodies of the Interparliamentary Union (Caracas, September 11-22, 1979), and also information on holding an interparliamentary symposium on environment in Europe (Geneva, October 22-24, 1979).

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL SCORES SHORTCOMINGS IN ENERGY SAVING

LD110803 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Article by A. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, under the rubric "Implement the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions!": "Saving Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] A characteristic sign of our time is the rapid growth of energy consumption in developed industrial countries. Today the Soviet Union produces one-fifth of the world volume of fuel and energy. The rate of increase in our energy consumption is rising rapidly. Today we produce and use six times more energy than in the forties and twice as much as in the sixties.

Last year the equivalent of 1.9 billion tons of ideal fuel was extracted. Approximately half is used to generate electricity and heat. Consumption of oil, coal and gas as raw materials for the chemical and petrochemical industries is increasing. Of course, much of this fuel is used for the population's municipal and everyday needs.

The growth of energy consumption will continue in the future. It is very important to balance requirements with real resources. This is why questions of saving fuel and energy are assuming increasing urgency, particularly as it is becoming increasingly costly to extract each ton of oil and coal and each cubic meter of gas and to generate each kilowatt-hour of electricity as we open up deeper levels to exploit fuel deposits and move on to new, undeveloped extraction regions in the north of the country.

Given the huge consumption of fuel and energy resources, a reduction of just 1 percent in their consumption in the country provides a saving of approximately 17-18 million tons of ideal fuel a year. The economic benefit from this amounts to millions of rubles a year.

I would add that the cost of measures to reduce consumption of organic fuel is one-half to one-third of the cost of extracting and transporting the same volume of fuel.

Much was done in this direction in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. In 1978 the saving amounted to more than 70 million tons of ideal fuel compared with 1975. A large role is played here by the all-union public review of the efficiency with which raw materials, supplies and fuel and energy resources are used, in which hundreds of thousands of workers and employees participate.

Energy is our national wealth and it is not out of poverty that we speak of saving it but out of a zealous, thrifty attitude toward public property.

Now, in preparing for the fall and winter period, special attention must be devoted to questions of saving fuel and energy, to the search for additional reserves and to the creation of necessary stocks. Unfortunately, this work is not being carried out to the proper standard everywhere.

Back in 1973 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution "On Measures to Increase the Efficiency With Which Fuel and Energy Resources Are Used in the National Economy." But the ministries of heavy and transportation machine building, chemical and petroleum machine building, the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Automotive Industry, Instrument making, automation Equipment and Control systems and the gas Industry and a number of other ministries and departments have failed to fulfill the targets which the resolution set for the production of equipment making it possible to consume fuel and energy resources more economically. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, in particular, has failed to organize the production of standardized internally fired heating furnaces; the Gas Industry Ministry--economically gas-burning devices; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building ahd the Ministry Electrical Equipment Industry--electric locomotives with regenerative braking: the Automotive Industry Ministry--new four-stroke diesel engines....

The transition to the progressive and economical dry method of cement production is being made extremely slowly in the construction materials industry. Questions on the use of secondary heat resources are being resolved quite unsatisfactorily.

I will cite one example which shows the great significance of introducing new equipment and technology in the struggle to save fuel and energy. Scientists and designers have developed a scheme for cast iron production with repeated use of blast-furnace gas. This provides a tremendous fuel saving. Consumption of natural gas and coke is reduced 30 percent and cast iron production is increased by the same amount. Estimates show that the metal's prime cost will be reduced and the capital costs will be recouped in 3-4 years. It had been planned to complete construction of an experimental industrial blast-furnace shop in Tula last year. But the Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry and the general contractor--the USSR Industrial Construction Ministry--are in no hurry to start construction of this important project.

I wish especially to emphasize this alarming fact: Enterprises of the ministries of ferrous metallurgy, the petroleum industry, the construction materials industry and power and electrification regularly exceed the plan norms for fuel and energy resource consumption.

To be fair, it has to be said that workers in a number of USSR Gosplan departments also do not always take a principled stand when resolving questions connected with economizing and introducing progressive fuel and energy consumption norms. Certain USSR Gosplan departments agree with ministries' proposals of insufficient grounds and increase consumption norms, compared with those set by the 5-year plan.

We still do not devote due attention to questions of formulating normatives which determine fuel and energy consumption. Take housing construction, for example. Everywhere double window sashes are being used. The glazed area is being increased, houses are being constructed without attics and insufficient use is being made of heat-insulating materials and as a result, fuel consumption in heating these buildings increases as much as 50 percent. The USSR Gosstroy must take quick measures to eliminate the consequences of the unwarranted reduction in the heat-conservation normatives for apartment units.

Last year the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium approved the main directions and measures submitted by the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Academy of Sciences to save fuel and energy resources in sectors of the national economy for the period through 1990. In the 11th and 12th 5-year plans tens of millions of tons of boiler and furnace fuel must be saved by making economies in burning it and by saving light petroleum products, electricity and heat.

Still more extensive use must be made of secondary energy resources. Estimates show that at ferrous metallurgy, petroleum-refining industry and machine-building enterprises secondary energy resources can meet 20-30 percent of the total heat requirement.

On the USSR Gosplan's initiative work has begun on the extensive use of low-grade heat from effluent and ventilation exhaust. The potential saving here is very great. Up to 2 million tons of ideal fuel can be saved in this way already in 1980. But to do this, machine builders in all sectors of the national economy and particularly the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building must widely organize the mass production and broad introduction of the necessary equipment in the very near future--heat pumps and various regenerative and recovery installations. These methods are already being employed successfully at USSR Electronics Industry Ministry enterprises.

We also must not forget the potential for saving fuel resources by extending the use of solar, geothermal and wind energy which in certain parts of our country can considerably take the place of traditional kinds of fuel, particularly in the municipal and domestic sector and agriculture. A number of research and planning and design organizations are doing great work in this direction. It is necessary to accelerate the startup and series production of such installations.

The examples cited far from exhuast the possibilities for saving fuel and energy resources. There are great reserves for saving petroleum products in transport. At industrial enterprises, in agriculture, trade and the municipal and domestic sector we still encounter numerous cases of irrational and often simply wasteful consumption and losses of fuel and energy.

We must take full account of last winter's lessons. It is the important task of workers in all sectors of the national economy to provide power stations, plants and the municipal and domestic sector with reliable fuel stocks for the fall and winter period. And this must be done, above all, by saving all kinds of fuel and energy and preparing industrial structures, public buildings and housing for the cold time of the year in good time and to high standards.

Energy effort must be made to implement the measures outlined by the party and the government to save fuel and energy resources.

ALL SECTORS OF ECONOMY URGED TO PREPARE FOR WINTER

LD101325 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Be Fully Prepared for the Winter"]

[Excerpts] Last winter, with its unusually severe frosts and heavy snow, once again called to mind the proverb about mending sleds in the summer. In places where careful preparations had been made for the onset of the cold weather people worked steadily, without interruption or unforeseen stoppage, and confidently fulfilled plan targets. At some enterprises, however, the normal production rhythm was disrupted and transportation, housing and municipal services suffered serious difficulties.

Taking into account the lessons of the past, all sectors of industry are currently making intensive preparations for work in winter conditions. A number of ministries and departments have submitted this important question for discussion by collegiums. At the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, for example, effective measures were promptly adopted to accelerate equipment repairs at power stations and to reduce the proportional expenditure of fuel. A recent USSR Light Industry Ministry collegium session approved a special schedule in accordance with which union republic light industry ministries and all-union industrial associations are to report back on work progress to the central sector commission on winter preparations.

Successful industrial work in winter will depend to a decisive extent on continuous supplies of heat and energy for enterprises. The commissioning of new and expansion of existing capacities in the fuel sectors of industry and the power industry is envisaged in the third and fourth quarters. Unfortunately, the construction program is behind schedule. In the Latvian city of Rezekne, for example, it is planned to complete the expansion of the bottling combine TETS, which supplies six neighboring enterprises and a large urban development, by the beginning of the heating season. The leaders of the local republic ministry of construction general construction trust have failed to display a proper sense of responsibility in the fulfillment of this important target: only 50 percent of the work has been carried out at this project.

In the remaining warm months it is necessary to accelerate the construction of fuel and power industry projects nearing completion. Attention must be focused in the prompt commissioning of gas pipelines, compressor stations, gas treatment plants and power transmission lines. All that is planned must be commissioned on schedule.

The requisite fuel stocks must be created at all enterprises by the time the cold weather comes. It is particularly important to do this at thermal power stations. However, at the moment the power workers are not fully supplied with natural gas. Consequently, a number of thermal power stations in the center of the country, Bashkiria and the Urals have to burn fuel oil in their furnaces--fuel oil intended for winter reserves. The plan for building up coal stocks is not being fulfilled everywhere.

Railroad transport has a prominent role to play in the system of measures to prepare the national economy for the winter. Railroad workers are currently required to be particularly efficient and flexible. Apart from transporting the new grain harvest they must insure the unconditional fulfillment of set plans and targets for the delivery of fuel to various destinations.

However, fuel deliveries are not always given the go-ahead. Coal shipments out of the Kuzbass and the Kansko-Achinskiy basin in Krasnoyarskiy Kray are poor. The Ministry of Railways must make a principled assessment of these facts.

The oil and coal industries are under strain this year. The oil and gas condensate delivery plan was underfulfilled in the first 7 months and the rate of coal extraction has dropped recently.

The oilmen and coal miners must exploit every opportunity and bring all reserves into play in order to catch up quickly. At the same time, it is necessary to increase peat extraction and the procurement and use of local types of fuel. Ministries and departments must more widely disseminate their leading experience in the use of secondary energy resources.

Exemplary preparation for the coming winter by all components of the national economy, all enterprises, shops and sections is a very important task of the moment. Successful industrial work at the end of the current and beginning of the final year of the 5-year plan depends in many respects on its solution. It is the duty of sector, association and enterprise leaders and party organizations to fulfill the preparations program on schedule and in a high-quality manner without neglecting a single detail.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON POWER SUPPLY, CONSUMER GOODS

LD101557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS "Official Section" report]

[Excerpts] The Capital's Energy Supply

The USSR Government has examined the question of improving the reliability and stability of the supply of heat and electricity to Moscow.

In the resolution adopted on the question the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Moscow Gorispolkom and other ministries and departments have been set targets for commissioning power industry projects in Moscow, modernizing certain Moscow heat and power stations and also issuing new kinds of equipment. Instruments and automatic regulators for electrical and heating networks, measures to reduce the expenditure of fuel and energy resources for heating and ventilating housing, civic buildings and production premises must also be implemented.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Moscow Gorispolkom to draw up proposals for improving the operational reliability of power industry projects and housing and civic buildings in Moscow during the winter period when outside air temperatures are lower than the reference temperature. The council also instructed the USSR Gosstroy to make the appropriate adjustments to the norms and regulations applying to the design and construction of those projects and buildings with a view to substantially reducing heat losses.

Exchange of Goods with Socialist Countries

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of developing transactions connected with the exchange of consumer goods with socialist countries and has adopted an appropriate resolution.

The implementation of these transactions has been entrusted to the USSR Trade Ministry (the all-union association "Soyuzpromimporttorg"). For the exchange transactions the USSR Trade Ministry will use goods earmarked in the annual plans and, by agreement with the union republic councils of ministers, goods from market allocations in the union republics, goods in demand in our country will be acquired via exchange from other socialist countries.

Procedures have been established for the delivery of goods in the exchange transactions, for providing credit for the transactions and for providing incentives for the enterprises manufacturing the goods.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10 SEPTEMBER

LD110222 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Kurganskaya Oblast, cereals have been threshed on one-fifth of the area. There have been frequent rains in the last few days in the Urals. (0205 GMT)

Pavlodarskaya Oblast farms are threshing grain crops on the second million hectares. This is half of the area covered by grain crops in the virgin lands along the Irtysh River. So far, 300,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the state. (0500 GMT)

Farms of the Kapsukasskiy Rayon, Lithuania, have completed the harvest. Each hectare there has yielded an average of over 25 quintals of grain. Three-fourths of the area covered by grain crops has been gathered in the Republic. (0500 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops has started in the north of Krasnodarskiy Kray. Two million hectares will have to be covered in the autumn ploughing campaign. (0700 GMT)

Farms in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have started harvesting rice. Despite a dry summer there is a good crop. Farmers are getting 40-45 quintals per hectare in Gudermskiy and Shelkovskiy rayons. (0700 GMT)

In the Volga region the sowing of winter crops is in progress. In Saratovskaya Oblast a total of more than 800,000 hectares is covered by them. This is 100,000 hectares more than last year. (0830 GMT)

About 40 million hectares have been prepared for winter crops throughout the whole country. (0830 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, the roads are crowded with trucks transporting grain to receiving points. To prevent the loss of grain in transit, 40 control points have been established in various parts of the oblast and 340 public inspectors have been engaged. They have the right to stop a truck and see whether it is well sealed against any grain leaks. (1140 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray farmers have prepared well for the autumn sowing. They have transported to fields 24 million tons of organic fertilizers. The party kraykom has appealed to scientists, specialists and farmers of the region to complete the sowing work in a short time in order to obtain an average of 40 quintals of grain crops per hectare in 1980 and to achieve a gross grain crop output of 9-10 million tons. (1400 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray farms are cutting grain crops on the fourth million hectares. (1445 GMT)

In Irkutskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut on almost one-third of the area. Despite bad weather, many machine operators are fulfilling two and more norms per day. (1445 GMT)

The grain harvest continues in Lithuania. Grains and legumes have been cut on 850,000 hectares, or about 85 percent of the sown area. Despite poor weather, machine operators are not slowing the pace of the harvest. Winter crop sowing and potato lifting is proceeding at the same time. (1600 GMT)

AGRONOMIST REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD110646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At our microphone is Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR:

Autumn is a busy time for rural workers. The harvest of grain crops continues in the east and the Non-Chernozem Zone. Fodder procurement is in progress everywhere. In the southern regions, the harvest of sunflower and grain corn is in full swing. The mass harvest of potatoes is in progress in Belorussia and the Non-Chernozem oblasts and not a bad crop has been growing. The harvesting of sugar beets has begun in the southern Ukraine. Farms in the Central Asian republics and Krasnodarskiy Kray have begun the rice harvest. Selective cotton picking has begun in the south of Uzbekistan. Together with gathering in the harvest and procurement of fodder, rural toilers are laying the foundation for next year's harvest, sowing winter crops and plowing winter and autumn fallows. Farms in many Non-Chernozem and Central-Chernozem Zone oblasts have overfulfilled the plan for winter crop sowing. The Rossiya collective farm, in (?Dolzhanskiy) Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast, has more than doubled the winter crop area compared with last year and the area planted to rye in the oblast as a whole has increased by two thirds.

The main concern of grain farmers is to gather the crop of grain and other crops without losses. The grain crop harvest is in full swing in the eastern regions. Machine operators here are striving to make up for lost time following rains. The harvest is being conducted in well organized fashion in Kustanayskaya Oblast, a big grain area; all units in the harvest and transport complex here have gone over to a round-the-clock work schedule. Leading the competition are collectives of the (?Pavel Makhametov) Tselinnyy and (Diiski) state farms. The average daily processing per unit on these farms is 35-40 hectares. According to the example of Saratovskaya Oblast farmers, the transport of grain by way of the combine-threshing floor-elevator route is well organized here. Bulk vehicles are being used to take grain from combines to the threshing floors. This eliminates idling of combines for unloading and makes it possible to transfer motor transport to delivering grain to elevators. It must be said that almost all the state farms of the oblast have mechanized threshing floors. The threshed grain is quickly brought into saleable condition and immediately sent to the elevators.

GORBACHEV TOURS ALTAYSKIY KRAY FARMS, DISCUSSES HARVEST

LD101331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] Barnaul, 4 September, TASS--M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Altayskiy Kray from 2-4 September. He visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a number of rayons and familiarized himself with the progress of the harvest, the sale of grain to the state and fodder procurement for livestock raising. M.S. Gorbachev talked with machine operators, farm leaders, specialists and scientists. At the party kraykom a meeting of the party and economic aktiv was held which examined questions of improving the rate and quality of the harvest, the highly productive use of equipment and transport facilities and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production of agricultural products and their sale to the state.

The kray's agricultural workers have resolved in the fourth year of the 5-year plan to overfulfill the plan for the sale of grain to the state and to pour at least 4 million tons of grain into the motherland's granaries.

KAZAKH VIRGIN LAND FARMS DELIVER GRAIN TO STATE

AU101140 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] By 8 September, the area of grain crops mown in Tselinogradskaya Oblast had surpassed 2 million hectares. More than 10,000 combines and 5,000 harvesting machines have been working in the oblast's fields. Mowing operations have been completed in Makinskiy, Tselinogradskiy, Vishnevskiy and other rayons. The Kerchenskiy Sovkhoz in Atbazarskiy Rayon was the first to fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state, having delivered to granaries 10,046 tons of high-quality grain.

On 8 September the 50th USSR Anniversary Sovkhoz in Kustanayskiy Rayon was the first in Kustanayskaya Oblast to fully complete grain gathering. The sovkhoz has obtained nearly 100-pood-per hectare yields from an area of 22,100 hectares. The farm is expected to deliver 23,000 tons of grain, or much more than targeted. Dzhambeytinskiy Rayon farms in Uralskaya Oblast have fulfilled pledges for grain sales to the state. Some 7.5 million poods of grain have been delivered to procurement centers, 1.1 million poods more than targeted. The rayon's working people have pledges to sell to the state an added 200,000 poods of grain.

METEOROLOGIST REVIEWS LATE AUGUST WEATHER, CROP GROWTH

LD101053 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Agricultural meteorologist A. Strashnaya report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather remained warm over the greater part of the USSR's European territory in the last 10 days of August. East of a line joining Leningrad, Kaluga, Belgorod, Dnepropetrovsk and Kherson the average temperature was 2-4 degrees above average; west of this line it was near normal.

There was rain almost everywhere. It was heaviest in the Baltic area, central and southern parts of Belorussia, in Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Vologodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Moskovskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts, in several areas of Kharkovskaya, Donetskaya, Vinnitskaya and Krymskaya oblasts and also in Central-Chernozem oblasts. Here the total rainfall over the 10 days was 25-45 mm, in places more than 50 mm. It was dry over most of the territory of the North Caucasus Region, in the lower Volga Region and left-bank areas of the middle Volga Region. Over the remaining part of the European territory rainfall varied between 5 and 20 mm. The warm weather accelerated the ripening of spring crops in northern parts.

Corn reached the waxy ripeness stage in Moldavia, in most of the Ukraine, in Rostovskaya Oblast and the southern Central-Chernozem Region; in western oblasts of the Ukraine it was in the milky ripeness stage; in the Central Region and most of the Volga Region and the Urals panicles and ears continue to flower. Conditions for flowering and setting of the grain were favorable.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia and most oblasts of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions the period of intensive tuber formation and growth of potato tubers ended and the tops began to wither. [paragraph continues]

In the more northerly oblasts the tubers continued to grow under favorable conditions: The temperature remained within 16-18 degrees and productive moisture reserves in the 50cm soil layer constituted in the main 50-100mm. In the main beet-sowing regions conditions continued to favor the growth of sugar beet roots and also the accumulation of sugar. Only in the Baltic area and Belorussia were they unsatisfactory because of the predominantly overcast weather.

By 31 August the front of optimal winter grain crops sowing conditions had advanced to the northern oblasts of the Ukraine. Winter crops shoots had appeared in the Baltic area, Belorussia and the northern half of the Central Region and in most oblasts of the North-West Region winter crops sown at the end of the first 10-day period and beginning of the second had already begun to tiller.

In most parts of East Siberia and in the Far East the last 10 days of August were cool and rainy. Total rainfall over the period was generally between 25 and 50 mm, in places more than 50 mm. The temperature dropped somewhat in the Central Asian republics, too.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN SURVEYS NON-CHERNOZEM FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD101007 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Animal specialist M. Glinka agricultural review: "The Non-Chernozem Zone's Fodder Stocks"]

[Excerpts] Fodder from natural and sown grasses represents a significant proportion of the Non-Chernozem Zone's fodder balance. By 27 August the first cut of these grasses had taken place on 11,159,000 hectares--some 94 percent of the planned level. For the purposes of comparison let me remind you that this is 79.8 percent of the figure for the Russian Federation as a whole. Targets for cutting grass for hay and cured hay have been overfulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Kostromskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts. Farms are behind schedule in Permskaya Oblast and in the Udmurtskaya, Mordovskaya and Komi autonomous republics where 25-30 percent of the grass is still uncut.

This year many farmers have decided to lay in more hay than they did last year. But farms in the zone have so far lain in only 7.3 million tons of fodder out of a planned 13 million tons--only 56 percent of the target figure. Although these stocks are 500,000 tons up on last year, a whole lot more still needs doing. Only Murmanskaya Oblast has completed its hay procurement plan. Four-fifths or more of the planned quantity of hay has been laid in by farms in Arkhangelskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts and the Karelskaya ASSR. Only a small amount of hay has been laid in so far in Orlovskaya Oblast (21 percent of the planned figure) and in the Chuvashskaya ASSR (26 percent).

Machine operators in Sverdlovskaya Oblast have overfulfilled the cured hay procurement plan and farms in Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Karelskaya ASSR are close to doing this. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone have laid in a total of 6.8 million tons of cured hay--some 65 percent of the planned figure.

Silage crops are ripe in all rayons in the zone. Some 36.5 million tons of succulent fodder are scheduled to be laid in this year there. Some 23.3 million tons of matter have been laid in and 9.5 million tons of finished silage have been produced--some 26 percent of the target. The top speeds for silage making have been achieved by machine operators in Vologodskaya (63 percent) and Kalininskaya (53 percent) oblasts. In Ryazanskaya Oblast and the Mariyskaya ASSR the plan fulfillment figures are a mere 6 percent and 12 percent respectively. [paragraph continues]

Annual grasses which are the main raw material for making silage on many farms have failed in places. But there are many additional sources which farmers can tap so as to be able to insure that animals are fully provisioned with good-quality succulent fodder--crop production waste such as the tops of potato plants and other root crops and vegetable crop residues. Everything capable of yielding good-quality silage must be meticulously gathered and laid in trenches.

Kholkhozes and sovkhozes in the Non-Chernozem Zone have produced 850,000 tons of grass meal--some 76 percent of the plan. The masters of fire drying in Novogorodskaya, Gorkovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts have achieved their targets, but farms in Bryanskaya Oblast where only one half of the planned quantity of "green concentrates" has been produced are behind schedule.

This year the grainfields are an important source for increasing fodder stocks. Straw has been stacked or removed after combine harvesting on 6 million hectares--some 74 percent of the threshed area. This work is being carried out at a high pace by machine operators in Bryanskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts where the fodder is being gathered almost as soon as the combines have passed by. There is a long gap between threshing and stacking in Kalininskaya Oblast where 73,000 hectares of straw have still to be gathered. Moreover, only 26 percent of the plan for the procurement of this fodder has been fulfilled there, whereas the figures for Vladimirskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts are 44 percent and 45 percent respectively. The zone's farms have procured a total of 3.6 million tons of straw and chaff.

That is the situation as regards fodder procurement in the rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone. As for the country as a whole, the USSR Central Statistical Administration has released the following information: By 27 August 46.4 million tons of hay, 50.6 million tons of cured hay and 42.3 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder has been logged. Around 34 million tons of finished silage and 4,899,000 tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder has been obtained.

OMSK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES OBLAST GRAIN HARVESTING

LD101350 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0905 GMT on 8 September carries a recorded report on the harvest in Siberia and the Far East by (Yevgeniy Yosifovich Konovalov), head of the Omskaya Oblast agricultural production directorate. He says that grain cultivation in the Omsk Priirtyshye area has been very difficult this year. Rains at the beginning of summer caused rapid growth and development of plants, then a long period of dry weather in July made irrigation difficult, and this was followed by more rain. He notes that experience accumulated over recent years helped the agriculture workers overcome difficulties, and quite a good harvest was obtained in the oblast as a whole on the 2.4 million hectares allocated to grain crops. Now harvest work is in full swing in all rayons.

(Konovalev) says: "This year's harvest season has been fraught with peculiarities and complications unprecedented in the entire history of the oblast's agriculture. Grain crops are massive everywhere, but they have been severely beaten down on 2 million hectares. In addition to this, ripening is later than usual and there are frequent rains."

Farms are adopting measures to overcome these difficulties with wise use of technology and good work organization. The main method of harvestings is windrow harvesting, but in a number of cases where weather conditions are unstable, direct combine harvesting [pryamoye kombaynirovaniye] is also used. Over 5,000 windrowers are involved in harvesting the grain crops. Some 16,000 combines--3,000 more than last year--are being used in harvest work. They have been organized into 950 harvesting and transport teams.

"The state has offered great assistance in harvesting work. Some 2,000 combines and combine drivers have arrived in the oblast from Stavropolskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast and the Kalmykskaya ASSR. About 7,500 vehicles have been delivered. Over 50,000 citizens have gone to rural areas. At present, our most important request of suppliers is to receive the annual supplies of spare parts for combines, especially gearboxes and belts. A characteristic of the present harvest season is that procurement of hay and haylage and vitaminized grassmeal is continuing simultaneously with harvesting of grain crops. For virtually the entire period of harvest work, procurement of silage will be carried out. This creates definite pressure on transport. In connection with this, wider use is being made of tractor carts, including the K-700, for carrying grain. To date, harvest work is being concentrated on threshing grain crops. The first hundreds of thousands of tons of grain have appeared on the threshing floors. State grain deliveries, as well as seed supplies, have started."

(Konovalov) says workers plan to complete harvest work in September, fulfilling the state plan for grain procurement, which is 1.7 million tons in Omskaya Oblast.

RADIO SURVEYS FIELDWORK PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS

LD071846 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 6 September carries a fieldwork news program presented by Semen Astakhov in hook-up with correspondents throughout the country.

Astakhov reports that grain crops and legumes have been reaped on more than 88 million hectares, or 71 percent of the sown area in the Soviet Union. He states that 84 percent, or 74 million hectares of the cut grain crops, has been threshed. Astakhov states that the weather has been favorable recently, permitting rapid cutting and threshing. Grain crop deliveries to the stores have also been considerably increased. Winter crop sowing is in progress in all union republics except Uzbekistan and Turkmenia.

A correspondent from Tselinograd reports that grain crop cutting in north Kazakhstan is now proceeding at a rate of 850,000 hectares per day. Overall, more than 50 percent of the grain from the area has been reaped. The delivery of grain crops to the siloes has also been accelerated in the last few days. The correspondent adds: "However, we cannot understand the attitude of some railway workers. Rail cars are delivered in poor condition to perform their tasks. Reliable work at the loading points has not been organized. On some occasions there are no rail cars for loading while on other occasions there is a lack of grain screens [khlebnyy shchity]. It seems to me that despite the existing difficulties, which we understand, they could better organize the work of railway transport by improving self-discipline and supervision and by better organizing work. This would greatly help the workers of the grain procurement enterprises."

A correspondent from Ufa reports that the harvest in the Bashkirskaya ASSR is going well. The correspondent reports that work has been delayed by 2 weeks in the ripening of grain crops this year. He states that this has delayed a whole complex of fieldwork; fodder must be laid in, the fields must be cleared of straw, the soil has to be prepared for winter crop sowing, and sowing and plowing must be accomplished, all at the same time. More than 800 combine drivers have arrived in the Bashkirskaya ASSR with their machines this year.

Correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports from Kiev, along with Nikolay Mikhaylovich Kozyrev, deputy minister of agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR, that 20 types of field-work must be coped with simultaneously. Of these, winter crop sowing is the most pressing task at the moment. About half the winter crop area has been sown so far.

They also report that sugar beet harvesting has just begun in the Ukraine but mass harvesting is not scheduled to begin until the second half of September. Cooperation contracts on the Yampol model have been signed by 189 sugar refineries and 4,378 farms in the Ukraine. The republic seeks to obtain 30-32 quintals of sugar per h -tare, which should yield about 5.5 million tons of sugar this year. The sugar refineries have been instructed to have a maximum of 3-day beet reserves. The root must not be left lying in the field to wilt.

They further state that the only requirement regarding deliveries of equipment in the Ukraine is that the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Building and its enterprises should speed up the supplies of machinery which will be involved in the autumn fieldwork, that is, beet combines, root-lifting and straw-lifting machines, tractors and trailers.

Astakhov then states: "There was criticism of the Ternopol combine harvester plant at a session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture, which has just ended." "The criticism was particularly sharp regarding delays in the delivery of trailers and semitrailers, which are badly needed to transport sugar beets, potatoes and all other kinds of fall harvest crops. Mention was made of the Balashov, Dzhambul, Stavropol and other works, which should have delivered trailers and semi-trailers. It was stated that the Ministry of Automotive Industry should speed up deliveries of all these vehicles."